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The Times



XVIIth YEAR.

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LOS ANGELES SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 9, 1893.

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Manufactured before your eyes by experts.
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The very latest production in artistic photography. Artists Lighting—Cameo Photo Buttons. Byrnes Building, Third and Broadway.

THE DIE CAST.

America is Ready for the Combat.

President and Congress and the People United.

All Know What to Expect of One Another.

HEROISM IN WHITE HOUSE.

Hostile Criticism Braved in Hope of Peace.

Clamor for Hasty Action Was Firmly Withstood.

Now the Executive is Prepared for a Holy War.

COMMITTEES ADOPT HIS IDEA.

Sealed Orders Sent to the Squadrons. Will Move on the Cape Verde Islands, Havana and Manila, Monday a Fateful Day.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

WASHINGTON, April 8.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] The die is cast. This nation is already for war. Hostilities are expected to break out next week. The President is prepared. So is Congress. The friction between the executive and the legislative branches of the government has almost disappeared. By next Monday there will be complete unanimity unless some blatherskite or demagogue breaks loose, though there will be little, if any danger of that. Everybody now understands that the President is in earnest; that he means business. His reply to the joint note of the powers was conclusive proof of that. No one needs any more.

The President is prepared to receive instructions from Congress next week. He expects a declaration of war, and he is directed to execute the hostile proclamation. The Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House and Senate are practically agreed on the character of their report to their respective houses. Their resolutions will embody the President's ideas. They will not declare for the recognition of Cuban independence, but will direct the Executive to intervene and employ the land and sea forces of the nation to drive Spain from the island.

A compromise has been reached between the Foraker and Frye resolutions. Parts of each will be used. Foraker's independence clause will be omitted. The clause in Frye's giving the President discretionary power to begin hostilities will also be dropped. The resolutions reported will contain no equivocations. They will direct the Executive to bring an end to the Cuban war with our military and navy forces. The President knows this. He has agreed to it. He is ready for it, and has been. He says so in his answer to the European powers. The President has not been forced to this position. He has been approaching it gradually and at his own leisure. Congress has tried to hurry him, but he would not be hurried. He has made that body wait until he was ready. He has tried to maintain peace with honor to the nation, and has exhausted every resource at his command.

He has done what many another man in his place could not have accomplished. He has held the greatest deliberative body in the land in check for weeks; he has not permitted their clamor for hasty and injudicious action to upset him; he has stood immovable in the torrent of unfriendly criticism; he has not heeded the cries of jingoism; he has braved the vicious abuse of demagogues. The President has not swerved from the policy he originally outlined for himself to employ all honorable means to avert war; and when they became exhausted, to meet the inevitable with courage and resignation.

This nation has said its last word for peace. Word comes from Madrid that the government has spoken. Neither will concede anything; neither will recede from its position. There is nothing more to expect from Spain. This nation has nothing more to say; no other suggestion for peace. There is nothing to expect but war. Gen. Woodford is prepared to leave the Madrid court. Gen. Lee will leave Havana tomorrow and will come to Washington tomorrow. When he leaves the island his departure will mark the beginning of the end.

Sealed orders have been sent to the

HE IS SCARED.

War Official Who Wants No Warships.

Gen. Correa Prefers to Fight on Solid Ground.

Apprehends That Spain's Vessels Will Be Sunk.

Reply Made by the Ministry to the Pope-Conferences With the Ambassadors of the Powers—A Newspaper "Sensé" Denied.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

MADRID (noon) April 8.—[By Atlantic Cable.] Gen. Correa, the Spanish Minister for War, in his interview of yesterday, said: "Spain must not be alarmed, if war is declared, at the sinking of Spanish warships. What we must at all cost avoid is a Spanish warship striking her colors to the American flag. She would rather explode her magazines. I wish to God Spain had not a warship from Cuba to the peninsula. We could then say to America: 'We are here; meet us when you please.'"

The main opposition to the armistice in Cuba which was suggested by the Queen Regent and the Minister for the Colonies, Senor Moret, came from the Minister of War and Marine, Gen. Correa and Admiral Bermejo. If Senor Sagasta, the Premier, had not yielded, they would have resigned, and at a critical juncture Spain would have been deprived of the heads of the two principal departments, and it was feared it would be impossible to replace these ministers.

NO FURTHER NEGOTIATIONS.

MADRID, April 8.—Senor Sagasta says the Spanish government has no intention of opening further negotiations. The government today remitted to Rome its full reply to the Pope's suggestion of an armistice.

The Epoca tonight will give great

MOBILIZING.

Spain's Heavy Fleet Has Left Cadiz.

Will Join Torpedo Boats at Cape Verde Islands.

Vizcaya and Oquendo are Going to Meet Them.

ARMY ORDERS SUNDAY NIGHT.

Call for Ohio and Mississippi Valley Regulars.

National Guard to Have Part in the Campaign.

Governors Will Select Regiments for Service.

COUNTRY NOW WAITS QUIETLY.

Good Friday at the National Capitol—Cabinet Meeting Makes No Change in the Situation—Representatives Coming Home.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

WASHINGTON, April 8.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] It was learned tonight that the Spanish fleet of battleships and armored cruisers, with the second portion of the torpedo flotilla, sailed from Cadiz this morning to join the first part of the flotilla at Cape Verde Islands. Both the Vizcaya and Oquendo start east to meet them.

The War Department today decided to issue orders Sunday night mobilizing all regulars in the Ohio and Mississippi valleys. As soon as Congress passes the intervention resolution, requests will be sent to the Governors of all States in those valleys to designate certain regiments of the organized National Guard to follow the regulars. The troops will be concentrated at Chickamauga, Atlanta and Washington.

No quotas will be called out, as in the civil war, but the Governors will designate about half the guard forces of each State to proceed to the front under their own officers and ensigns. The idea is to have the regulars moving while the President's message is being read and the matter is being debated, and the State troops follow as soon as the debate is finished. It is probable Gen. Schofield will be named to command the entire State forces. The Coast States' troops will not be called yet, though they may be needed at home to do service.

AN OMINOUS CALM.

The People Satisfied With the Certainty of Action.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—Good Friday passed in Washington with not a ripple on the surface either at the White House or at the Capitol to show that the United States is on the brink of war. Both houses of Congress had adjourned until Monday, and at the Executive Mansion there was no rush of eager and excited public men, but a Sunday-quiet atmosphere. Only at the War Department and Navy Department were there signs of an impending conflict in the rush of immediate orders to a host of naval officers to report at once for duty on vessels to which they were assigned, and in conferences among bureau chiefs on details of war preparations. And yet, the resolve was firmer than ever that unless Spain yielded to American demands, the United States by force of arms would move on Havana. It was the very recognition of the fixity of this purpose that caused the day to be in marked contrast to the excitement of all its predecessors of late.

There was still some discussion of Cuban affairs, but it only served to emphasize the fact that one forward step of immense importance had been taken, for the discussion was of an advanced stage and concerned not intervention and freedom of Cuba from Spanish domination, but the obligations and duties that might be imposed upon the United States after we had expelled Spain from the island. This discussion revolved around two propositions, namely, intervention without recognition of national independence of the Cuban insurgents and intervention with concurrent recognition of independence of the present insurgent government in Cuba. Some public men hovered between these two propositions and favored the compromise. There was no definite lead by which

POINTS OF THE NEWS IN TODAY'S TIMES.

[THE BUDGET—This morning's fresh telegraphic budget, received since dark last night, includes the principal Associated Press (or night) report, many exclusive Times dispatches, and a full commercial report this morning, 19,600 words or about 17 columns. In addition is a day report, not so fresh, of about 11,500 words—the whole making a mass of wired news aggregating the large volume of 28 columns—A large proportion of it relates to the impending war-cloud. A summary follows:]

The City—Pages 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 16.

State Normal School trustees fail to elect a president for the San Diego school....Chamber of Commerce arrangements for exhibits at the Omaha Exposition....Dog-muzzling blacks brings suit for slander....A. L. Aldred acquitted of the charge of assault to murder....Two more bond issues to be submitted to vote....Shopteller Evans adjudged sane and must stand trial....W. R. Blackman's sentence is again deferred....A Pomona woman sues for divorce....Validity of the city's opium ordinance attacked....Two footpads arraigned....History of a celebrated case....Insane couple flee to the desert with three children....Mrs. Baxter's dog case.

Southern California—Page 15.

Discouraging "crop outlook in Orange county....Bicycle race entries....Pasadena Republicans confident that their entire city ticket will be elected....The Santa Monica municipal campaign....Florence Blythe Hinchley's claim against San Diego....Recruiting for the Naval Reserves....Clever boatie girls get something for nothing....New process for making pilling torpedo proof on trial at Coronado....Delay in qualification of Councilmen at Santa Barbara....Arbor day at Riverside....A big water claim....Anti-saloon mass meetings....Building activity at Azusa. San Gabriel Power Company's works almost completed....More water needed for Monrovia....Small fruits from Glen-dora....Cattle being purchased in Ventura county....Pomona High School examined by the State University professors....Sheep may be driven over the San Bernardino reservations to leased lands only.

Pacific Coast—Page 8.

Work on San Francisco Bay defenses pushed with vigor....Judge McGuire opens court at Dawson....Alaska's Governor goes to Washington to see about up-to-date laws....Parties searching for the mythical "Island of Gold"....Schooner "Vine" returns from Central American ports....Murderer W. H. Raymond hanged at Folsom. Wealthy pioneer dies at Sacramento. Italian miner drops dead at Albuquerque....Snow avalanche crushes thirty-one people to death on Chilcoot Pass....St. James Hotel property sold under foreclosure....Whaler Tilton brings 400 furs from Alaska....Legislature urged to provide building for criminal insane.

General Eastern—Pages 1, 2, 3, 5.

The Pope would like our fleet withdrawn from Cuba....Twenty-two hundred men working at the navy yard. Spanish Legation has received no advice about the fleet sailing from Cadiz....Assistant Secretary Day spends an hour at the White House....The President received no callers....Drove in the afternoon....Lee's missing link....Expected sensational testimony....A possible revolt in the House....War revenue measure....Bankers on the lookout for bonds....Quesada tells about the De Lome letter....Spain's "back against the wall"....Will concede no more....Cabinet considers the situation....No fresh developments....Spain's torpedo squadron will remain at Cape Verde Islands....Seward's Santa Monica amendment gets but one vote....Low rates established for the Omaha Exposition....George Stout dies from "Omaha Kid's" blow....George Gould says the government can have all he's got....New Jersey's troops are ready. Station agent found dead....Brazil won't sell her cruiser....Marie Clotilde Wilson jailed at Fremont, Ohio....An Italian miner....All Americans desiring to leave Havana will be gone today....The Princeton ready....Col. Cook denies Gen. Grosvenor's statements....Americans spat upon in Matanzas....Gen. Lee will start before another sun sets.

By Cable—Pages 1, 2, 3.

A calm feeling prevails in Madrid. No new negotiations with the United States....Woodford's time of departure not known....All is quiet on the surface in Havana....All code telegrams will hereafter be translated in censor's office....Madrid newspaper decorates its front page with "Great Yankee Infamy" headlines....Woodford wires his hope that his published statement has done good in Madrid....Miss Barton will probably leave Havana with Gen. Lee....Anglo-Egyptian forces overcome the Derwishes....Zola to be sued for libel....King Christian celebrates his eightieth birthday....Inspection of Havana defenses.

Financial and Commercial—Page 14.

New York Stock Exchange opens on Good Friday for the first time in thirty years....Holiday in San Francisco produce and grain markets....Boston wool market continues to manifest a general dullness....California dried fruits. Opening in wheat at Chicago was steady....State of business not easy to judge....Dun's review essays it....Bradstreet's weekly review and bank clearings.

(CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE.)

It could be stated with anything like authority that the course would be adopted, but the unsettled state of public opinion on the matter indicated that events of the next few days, the strength of the arguments of the forthcoming Presidential message or a distinct utterance from our Consul-General in Cuba might be strong enough to incline the balance to either course.

The Cabinet held its usual Friday session, but its meeting brought no change in the Spanish situation. Indeed, it was chiefly significant in establishing that no change had occurred; that none was expected, and that the programme of action on the part of the United States government was already made up. The President's message remains unaltered; indeed, this being the last Cabinet day before the message will go to Congress, alterations are unlikely between now and Monday, barring altogether unexpected developments from Madrid.

After the meeting Cabinet officers stated that the message would be sent to Congress Monday, no change in that respect having been considered, and all causes for delay having been removed. The calmness of the Cabinet meeting, which was one of the most uneventful held in recent days, was another evidence of the feeling entertained by the administration that the case is made up and nothing now remains to be done but to present the subject to Congress and await the final outcome there.

The feeling that an end had come to diplomatic talk and that action alone remained was shared in all quarters. Including the foreign embassies and legations, where the Ambassadors and Ministers expressed the feeling that all had been done in Washington that could or would be done in the cause of peace. What is going on at Madrid gives slight hopes of such concessions there as will alter the present situation. There are no negotiations, in the sense of exchanges on pending propositions. Both parties apparently have said their last word concerning their respective propositions. Certainly this is true as to the United States, and there were no evidences today that the Spanish government would recede. It is even doubtful whether a concession of any armistice by Spain would be sufficient at this late moment to turn the situation into peaceful channels.

Preparations for all eventualities are being hurried to completion. Gen. Lee will leave Havana tomorrow, probably on the Fern, although it was said at the State Department that he might take one of the Plant line steamers. At that time also the other United States Consuls and most of the American citizens residing in Cuba would be out of the islands. Official reports received here today stated that large numbers of Americans were leaving on the several steamers from Havana and other ports. Entire quiet had prevailed there up to this time. The United States Consul at Porto Rico is also preparing to leave.

No instructions, it is stated definitely, have been sent to Minister Woodford concerning his withdrawal from Madrid, that being left to his discretion. The prospects of his withdrawal have been fully considered, however, and there is reason to believe that in the event of his retirement, the British Ambassador at Madrid will look after American interests and afford protection to such Americans as remain in Spain. This, it is stated in authoritative quarters, is part of a treaty between the United States and Great Britain, and reciprocates the action of the United States in affording protection to British subjects on another occasion. The Spanish Minister at Washington has received no instructions as to his departure, nor has he made preparations to go, although his establishment is in such a condition that he could leave within a few hours after receiving orders from his government to depart.

As an evidence of the complete cessation of negotiations, it can be cited that today closed the seventh consecutive day since the Spanish Minister called at the State Department.

War and naval preparations are proceeding systematically, but the larger details of preparations have been shaped, and there is little more to do than see these regularly executed. While there are many naval movements, there has not yet been any decisive order affecting the movement of the fleets. All is in a state of expectancy in this regard. A report was current today that the Spanish fleet of cruisers had sailed from Cadiz for American waters. There was no confirmation of this either at the Spanish Legation or at the Navy Department, though it would not be improbable, as the press dispatches from Madrid last night stated that this formidable fleet was expected to sail today.

At the Capitol Senators who are devoting themselves to the task of securing a resolution on the Cuban question on which practical unanimity on the part of the Senate can be obtained, were quite active, and when the day closed they had made appreciable progress. There was a joint meeting of the leading members of the steering committees of the various parties during the day in the rooms of the Committee on Appropriations, on which the situation was canvassed and the reasons for prompt action in the Senate after the matter is once taken up was gone over much as they had been in preceding meetings.

The managers of this movement are endeavoring to secure a reversal of the decision of the Committee on Foreign Relations to report for both independence and intervention, but they do not count upon a majority of the committee, though they assert they have made headway. They recognize the fact that even with the majority of their committee in their way there will still remain several Senators, including Thurston, Pettigrew, Gallinger and Mason, whom it will be very difficult

OLD GLORY'S FOLDS BRIGHTEN DEATH.

Yankee Tars Displaying Intense Enthusiasm in Their Country's Cause and Fearlessly Awaiting the Shock of Battle.

EY WEST, April 8.—U. S. S. Detroit steamed out for patrol duty tonight with deck rails swung down, netting spread to catch splinters, and everything bare for action. The precautions in watching the incoming vessels were redoubled. Men stood at magazine posts, ready in a moment to pass shell to be used on friend or foe alike that failed satisfactorily to disclose their identity.

The Puritan passed the Detroit as she proceeded to her station at the Havana entrance to the harbor. The usual courtesies were exchanged. There was not a naval officer but breathed easier when the monitor joined her smaller sisters, the Terror and the Amphitrite.

A lieutenant on board the larger ship, as he looked through his glass at these formidable craft, said to the correspondent of the Associated Press: "Those three floating forts could by themselves whip the whole Spanish navy."

When knowledge of the plan of blockade of Havana, as was reported in these dispatches last night, spread through the fleet today no end of discussion ensued. The general impression is that the men in the torpedo boats will stand but little chance of ever coming out of an engagement alive.

This view was thoroughly confirmed by the torpedo-boat men themselves, and the matter-of-fact way in which they discussed their chances was a striking illustration of American pluck and of indifference to death in their country's cause.

Intense enthusiasm reigns among officers and men alike. The movement upon Havana is eagerly looked forward to, and it is thought to be certain to occur, beginning next week, unless Spain backs completely down. In spirit and in preparation, Capt. Sampson's squadron is ready to fight, and on all sides the complaint is heard that the expected opposition is of such poor caliber. While it may be truthfully said that there is very little sympathy for the Cubans themselves among the officers, this long period of suspense and uncertainty following the Maine disaster, has wrought them up to an unequalled pitch of excitement.

to win over to any line of action that does not provide for the recognition of the present Cuban government, and who will insist upon debating a contrary policy. They are finding fewer obstacles to progress among Democrats, Populists and Silver Republicans than among straight Republicans.

The movement to consider the whole Cuban question in executive session is gaining ground. The Senators who have looked up the precedents find the only parallel case to the present to be that when war was declared against Great Britain in 1812 the declaration was considered in secret session.

WAR PRACTICALLY DECLARED.
Woodford to Be Recalled—Spain Snubs the Pope.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]
NEW YORK, April 8.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Practically war between the United States and Spain has been declared, notwithstanding the optimistic shading given to the dispatches both at Washington and Madrid. That is, war is declared so far as the executive branch of this government can proclaim the fact for the reason that at the Cabinet meeting at Washington today it was decided Gen. Woodford should be ordered home at once. He has ceased to be a means of diplomatic communication at Madrid between these countries. It is expected that he will leave Madrid within twenty-four hours. The Spanish Cabinet, according to a Madrid special to the Journal, were to give an answer before midnight to Woodford's former note.

The Spanish government realizes the hopelessness of a protracted war. Her plan seems to be to fight one naval battle and then to sink or capture a few American merchantmen and possibly bombard some American fort; then, having satisfied her people that national honor is vindicated, to yield up Cuba. Her naval preparations show that she is preparing for a quick dash and nothing more, with the torpedo flotilla at Cape Verde Islands, a squadron of three large ships will be organized at Cadiz and sent over to destroy the American fleet and ravish our coast.

At a cabinet meeting in Madrid last night, when the Pope's message was read for ending the hostilities in Cuba, it was heard in silence and the Nuncio was coldly told to give the Pope the Cabinet's thanks for advice. It was not an official communication and could not be treated as such. His message had come too late, as the final answer of Spain had been given to the United States. Gathering his purple

robes about him the Nuncio bowed and withdrew. All was over as far as the Pope is concerned. No matter what may be cabled from Madrid to the contrary, Spain will never recede from the position till her flag goes down.

It is learned via Bayonne, France, that the representatives of the five European powers who presented a note to Spain Thursday informed that government that if she made such concessions to the United States as they believed necessary, the powers of Europe would guarantee Spain against war, both external and internal.

AMERICANS SPAT UPON.

FOOD DISTRIBUTORS IN MATANZAS INSULTED BY A MOB.

Newspaper Men Return on the U. S. S. and To Be of Use from the Spanish Possessions, During the Disposition of Relief Supplies.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]
WASHINGTON, April 8.—A new Orleans special to the Post says that the steamer Usteln arrived at Port Eads this morning from Matanzas. On board were Messrs. Curtis and Richardson of the Kansas City Star, who represented Kansas City in the distribution of 600 tons of relief supplies to the suffering reconcentrated.

On Monday the supplies were landed, but only with great difficulty and amid abuse and insults of the Spanish populace. The presence of the food distributors in Matanzas created such intense excitement and bitterness that a riot was imminent to such a point that both the British and American consuls advised the two newspaper men to return on board the Usteln for safety. In the event of war, the hotel threatened to push them bodily into the bay. The Usteln is now at the quarantine station, at the mouth of the river, and will be subjected to three days' detention by the health authorities.

PROPOSED COAST DEFENDERS.
[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]
SAN FRANCISCO, April 8.—Admiral Kirkland has detailed two navy officers to make a thorough examination of two of the best harbors in the harbor, and if their report is favorable the two officers may go into commission as adjuncts to the Pacific Coast squadron. In the event of war, the navy of the Pacific Coast will be short of troops. They are needed at Mare Island, and there would be plenty of work for them in towing coal and ammunition to the men-of-war stationed in the harbor and to the batteries on the bay shores.

THE DIE CAST.

(CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.)

nificant of its utter incompetency the fact that it exists only in New York, and does not appear capable of administering the laws of the land it pretends to govern. The President does not suggest any recognition of the Republic of Cuba. He says he does not know that the people of Cuba are in full accord with the so-called republic. That is a matter, he thinks, for them to settle for themselves, without reference to the United States or to interference by the United States.

"The President most vigorously sets forth his position as not intending that the declaration of war shall imply a war of conquest. This, he declares, according to our code of morals would be crime. There is no desire on the part of the American people to profit by the misfortune of Spain. The President's treatment of the annexation proposition is not encouraging to its promoters. The United States, he declares, does not desire to acquire territory. Its intervention is inspired by its desire, as a civilized government, to check barbarities that have characterized the anarchistic war now going on in Cuba. The civilized mode of war has been disregarded, the President says; no less so by Spain than by the Cubans. The existing conditions cannot but fill this government and the American people with the greatest apprehension. One of the foremost things which the United States must do, according to the President, is to protect all its interests in the island and its commerce on the high seas.

"The message furnishes no definite conclusions as to the next step to be taken. It merely suggests that the facts which the President sets forth justify immediate action by Congress. The message bears evidence that the President has purposely refrained from making a direct and specific recommendation. He leaves it to the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee to prescribe the method of procedure."

HAD NO CALLERS.

AN OFF DAY AT THE RESIDENCE OF THE PRESIDENT.

Assistant Secretary Day Spends Over an Hour at the White House, but Says He Has No News. The Chief Magistrate Takes an Afternoon Drive.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]
WASHINGTON, April 8.—At the White House the entire day passed with the same unusual absence of callers that had marked the forenoon. Assistant Secretary Day was with the President for over an hour in the afternoon, but when he left, he stated that there had been nothing new, not even in the way of fresh communications from Madrid and Havana.

He said that Minister Woodford had not communicated with his home government today, and that no instructions as to when he should leave Madrid had been issued by this government. A Cabinet officer was asked in this connection if it was contemplated that Gen. Woodford should leave his post at the same time that Gen. Lee left Havana. He said that it would be a very violent and wrong presumption to make, and that he understood the question of leaving Spain had been vested in the discretion of the Minister. President McKinley, after his general discussion of the situation with Judge Day, was closeted with Senator Spooner of Wisconsin, and at 3 o'clock went off on an afternoon drive with Vice-President Hobart. The latter came over for him in his own brougham.

ITALIAN SCHOOLSHIP APPEARS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]
WASHINGTON, April 8.—The Italian cruiser Amerigo Vesputci is anchored in the Potomac, a few miles down the river below Washington. She is a cadet schoolship, and is understood to be on a practice cruise. She draws about seventeen feet of water.

There was considerable gossip in naval and military circles regarding the visit of this foreign vessel to this city at this critical juncture. There was unconfirmed gossip that the presence of the vessel at this time was for the purpose of using her as an asylum for the Spanish Minister and his staff, in case it was found impracticable for them to leave the country by the ordinary means of travel.

Señor Polo, the Spanish Minister, when his attention was called to the rumor that the Vesputci might be here to take him away from the country characterized it as absurd and without basis of fact.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]
WASHINGTON, April 8.—Pending the actual culmination of the diplomatic developments now rapidly approaching a head, the administration is steadfastly and consistently avoiding all possible outward evidence of the crisis. The Cuban message will be placed before Congress next Monday, unless some radical and unexpected event should happen to change the firmly-fixed intention of the President, and meantime, the evacuation of the American citizens from Cuba will continue and Gen. Woodford will arrange his affairs so as to leave at a moment's notice.

At the White House, save for frequent conferences, there is no sign of a crisis, and on the day fixed for the transmission to Congress of a message that is expected to lead to war, probably eight or ten thousand American youths will be enjoying themselves on the twenty-acre plot of ground surrounding the Executive Mansion. Despite the grave situation at this time, all arrangements are going ahead for the Easter egg-rolling on the White House grounds with the Marine Band as an adjunct to the festivities.

The President shows somewhat the

effect of the great strain on him, but on the whole bears up bravely. Last night he succeeded in retiring by 11 o'clock. Today he was up early, and enjoyed a hearty breakfast.

There was a conspicuous absence of distinguished visitors to confer with the President in the early hours. Apparently it was realized fully that the government of the United States had fixed its course and that efforts to influence the Executive were out of the question. Even Assistant Secretary Day did not make his appearance until comparatively late in the day. All this outward calm contrasted strongly with the rush of the past month. Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, a member of the Foreign Relations Committee, and Representative Penton of Ohio and Brucker of Michigan formed the forenoon contingent of Congressional callers to see the President. It was regular Cabinet day, and the knowledge of this fact helped to keep away the crowd and make the quietest forenoon at the Executive Mansion for many days. The members of the Cabinet even were a little slow in assembling. Prior to the meeting of the Cabinet, members stated that there had been no material developments in the situation, and that the work of preparation is steadily going ahead.

WILL BIDE HIS TIME.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]
NEW YORK, April 8.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] A Sun special from Rome says the Osservatore Romano publishes an article deploring the inaccuracy of the news printed in even the Catholic papers regarding the Pope's pacific action concerning Spain and the United States. The Osservatore declares that His Holiness will remain silent until the moment is opportune for full light.

A POPULAR LOAN.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]
WASHINGTON, April 8.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] The following is wired to the New York World: "When war bonds are issued, they will be offered to the whole people. This statement is authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury Gage."

NO WONDER.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]
LONDON, April 8.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] A special to the New York World says that telegrams direct from Madrid which go through the censor's hands are entirely discredited in diplomatic circles here.

PRO-AMERICAN FEELING.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]
NEW YORK, April 8.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] The Sun's special from Rome says the Foreign Office states that the contract for the sale of the Italian cruiser Garibaldi to Spain has been suspended until a solution shall have been reached of the Spanish-American crisis. In taking this action, which effectually prevents Spain from getting the cruiser, the government has paid heed to the pro-American feeling prevailing here.

LIABILITY ON CUBAN BONDS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]
WASHINGTON, April 8.—The Steering Committee appointed by the conference of the House Republicans last Wednesday to canvass the situation to see how many Republicans would stand by them if the occasion arose for immediate action, and in a general way decide on a course of procedure, held another meeting this afternoon. From the reports presented, it was claimed that more than 100 Republicans will act with them. The main question before the committee was as to whether they should stand for independence and intervention or for intervention without independence. The feeling in the committee has been strongly in favor of the recognition of the Cuban republic, but the members do not desire to break with the administration, only as a last resort. Meeting some of them are much exercised over the legal phases of the effect of intervention without independence. A fear was expressed among the members that intervention by the United States might bind the United States for the \$400,000,000 of Spanish Cuban bonds issued against the revenues of the island. Mr. Tawney of Minnesota stated before the committee that some writers of international law maintained that in case of the acquisition of territory by conquest, all the local obligations of that particular territory are assumed, and it was argued that if the United States intervene with the ultimate intention of turning over the island to the Cubans, the United States would practically have acquired the island by conquest, and then conferred it as a gift upon the Cubans.

In this view of the case, the United States might be held liable for the bonds. The sentiment of the committee is against the United States assuming such possible liability. Others, like Mr. Hopkins of Illinois do not think Mr. Tawney's contention tenable. He argues that the bonds were issued by Spain and the revenues of Cuba pledged as security. If Spain loses Cuba as a result of war, the security of the bondholder is simply gone; Spain's liability remaining. But the committee lacked light on the subject. The international authorities will be looked up by members of the committee tonight and attempts will be made to ascertain exactly in what way the bonds are a lien on the Cuban revenues.

Tomorrow the committee will meet again, and Senator Davis of Minnesota, who is considered one of the authorities on international law in this country, will be asked to appear before them.

GIVE THEM THEIR DUE.

Sentiment Entertained by Senators Toward the Cubans.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]
WASHINGTON, April 8.—Among the Senators seen today who expressed themselves in opposition to any modification of the resolution to be presented by the Committee on Foreign Relations, were Messrs. Thurston, Pettigrew, Allen and Mason.

"We cannot," said Senator Mason, "agree to any change that would rob the present Cuban government of the victory which they have so nearly won."

"In my opinion, a set of men who have maintained themselves as the Cuban insurgents have, in opposition to the entire Spanish arms, deserve our fullest indorsement," said Senator Al-

len, adding that he would oppose any effort to curtail their rights.

Senator Thurston said: "If we should intervene without recognizing the present government of Cuba, we should place the United States in a position of responsibility to all other powers and to the citizens of all other countries for any damage done them in case of war."

Senator Lodge of the Committee on Foreign Relations said today that he thought the committee would not report before Tuesday. He also expressed the opinion that the Senate would dispose of the resolution reported at one sitting.

LATER:—Tonight the conservative Senators who are opposed to any recognition of the present Cuban government, claim that a majority of the Committee on Foreign Relations will now support this position, contenting themselves with a general declaration for the freedom and independence of the island, coupled with a proposition for intervention in the present war between Spain and Cuba. They count upon getting the votes of six of the eleven members of the committee, and say this number may still be increased.

COLUMBIA RIVER DEFENSES.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]
ASTORIA (Or.) April 8.—The new 10-inch disappearing gun at Fort Stevens was placed in position today. Work will be rushed at Scarborough Head on the Washington shore of the Columbia River, and when the guns there are in position, the guns at the Columbia's mouth will be practically complete.

MONITOR AMPHITRITE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]
KEY WEST, April 8.—The United States monitor Amphitrite has arrived here from Port Royal, S. C.

BRITISHERS IN JAMAICA.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]
KINGSTON (Jamaica.) April 8.—Maj.-Gen. Hallows, commanding the British forces in Jamaica, received a cablegram from the War Office at London today, instructing him to prepare immediately for the arrival of 2000 additional troops. They will be drawn from the Leinster Regiment, from the West India Regiment at St. Lucia, and from the Barbadoes. No official explanation is given for the action.

HAVE GOLD GALORE.

UNCLE SAM'S TREASURY GAINING DESPITE WAR SCARES.

Receipts from Both Customs and Internal Revenue Constantly Improving—Gold Coinage to Be Increased at Two Mints.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]
WASHINGTON, April 8.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] In spite of the enormous expenditures from the \$50,000,000 defense fund in the preparations for war made by the Army and Navy departments, the treasury is more than holding its own. The average accession of gold has been at the rate of about \$500,000 a day, and today the reserve fund stood at \$177,093,249, while the cash balance was \$224,860,696. Receipts from both customs and internal revenue are constantly improving. Of recent weeks, the stock of gold bullion has been increased rapidly, there being now on hand \$68,000,000.

Orders have been sent to the mints at Philadelphia and San Francisco to increase the amount of gold coinage in order that there may be no large decrease of gold coin in the event of sudden presentation of gold notes or legal-tenders for redemption. Much of the newly-minted gold is received at the assay offices at San Francisco and other western points by means of the use of assay-office checks for the payment of import duties. The tendency toward the increase of gold payments at customs houses continues to grow. Until the percentage has risen to nearly one-fifth of the total customs payments.

ITALIANS APPREHEND PRIVATIZING.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]
ROME, April 8.—The associated cot-

ton-spinners of Milan have sent a long telegram to the Marquis Visconti Venosta, the Foreign Minister, representing that the materials of their trade are furnished almost entirely from the southern districts of the United States, and that the cargoes are always paid for at the port of embarkation and frequently are shipped on Spanish or American vessels.

"They wished to be informed, if in the event of an outbreak of hostilities, belligerents would ultimately be responsible for the capture, the damage or the loss of which might be inflicted on the cities of neutral powers," said Marquis Visconti Venosta replied by telegram as follows:

"If, contrary to our hopes, war should break out between Spain and the United States, the King's government will not fail to associate itself with all the powers in all measures that are best calculated to render least serious for neutrals a war between two States which did not adhere to the declaration of Paris in 1856."

This application and the guarded nature of the reply gives a measure of the apprehension which are naturally felt in all responsible circles at the present aspect of affairs.

WASHINGTON MISCELLANY.

Discussion Generally Directed Toward a Method of Procedure.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

WASHINGTON, April 8.—The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations had no regular meeting today, but members of the committee came together informally and discussed the Cuban situation. While there is the appearance of calmness everywhere, the Capital yet the gravity of the situation is realized. No one seems to doubt that war is inevitable. Discussion now is largely directed toward the methods of procedure, and there are even now theories advanced as to how Cuba shall be governed. These discussions relate to the form of declaration by Congress and the present condition in Cuba, together with what the condition will be after Spain has been expelled, and are participated in by Senators who are charged with the responsibility of action.

From those best informed it is learned that, in the opinion of leading Senators, whatever action is taken, forcible intervention by the United States will make this country responsible for the future government of the island, and that we must make it safe for life and property.

The principal movement about the Senate at present is to find an expeditious method of doing whatever is to be done in the way of declaring the sense of the government as to the proper procedure in settling the Cuban question. There is a general feeling that much delay or long debate in Congress after the receipt of the President's message would be undesirable from all points of view. Still, it is recognized that there is a sharp line of difference between the two elements in the Senate, one of which contends for a declaration for the independence of the Cubans, sustained by armed intervention, and the other for supporting the position of the President for intervention alone. There is determined effort to harmonize these elements, and some headway is being made on the lines of an assertion in general terms of the right of Cubans to their independence, without recognizing the present government. The movers in this direction have received some encouragement, and claim to have promise of votes for this compromise which they could not get for intervention alone.

Meantime the committee on Foreign Relations is going forward taking testimony to strengthen its reports in favor of its position favorable to intervention and the recognition of the present government of Cuba, and apparently with no intention of changing its form of report or resolutions. The committee's report, as now prepared, will deal with two questions, the Maine disaster, and the condition of destitution in Cuba, taking the position that the Spanish policy of concentration of non-combatants without supplying them with the necessities of life is unprecedented in its barbarity, and that the system still holds, and as to the Maine explosion, that it was the result of Spanish treachery, and as such was an act of war.

R. D. Albertini, secretary of the Cuban Legation, and B. J. Guerra, representing the Cuban Junta, were heard by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations today relative to the status of the Cuban government.

TIMELY SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS—

INGLESIDE FLORAL COMPANY—F. Edward Gray, Proprietor. Tel. Bell 1022. Choice Cut Flowers, Decorative and House Plants. 140 South Spring Street.

Redondo Carnations—Floral Designs. Flowers are packed for shipping. Tel. 116 325 S. Street.

BLANCHARD PIANO COMPANY—Special Bargains in Pianos this week. 113 South Spring Street.

HOTELS, RESORTS AND CAFES—

GRANDEST WINTER RESORT

On the Pacific Slope. BEAUTIFUL SANTA BARBARA. The Arlington Hotel.

The month of April contains all sunshine and flowers in Santa Barbara. It will take longer to view the many sights and attractions of Santa Barbara than any spot in California. Ocean bathing every day. E. P. DUNN.

MAGIC ISLAND—SANTA CATALINA—

31 hours from Los Angeles. Cal. Charming Climate; Wonderful Natural Attractions; Famous Fishing and Wild Game Shooting; Great Mountain Stage Ride, etc., etc. HOTEL METROPOLE, Remodeled, Enlarged. NEW STEAMER "FALCON." Round trip every week day. Sunday Excursions March 20, April 3 and 17, May 15 and 29. See railroad time tables. Full information and illustrated pamphlets from BANNING CO., 222 South Spring Street, Los Angeles, Cal.

GOLF PLAYERS—

Are arranging to make REDONDO HOTEL their home for the summer on account of the splendid links now being laid off immediately back of the hotel. Special weekly rates for both winter and summer. H. R. WARNER.

OPEN UNTIL MAY—

HOTEL LA PINTORESCA, Pasadena, Cal. Cuisine and service unsurpassed. Capital Golf Links. M. C. WENTWORTH, Manager, Proprietor Wentworth Hall and Cottages, Jackson, White Mountains, N. H.

TOURISTS ATTENTION—Mendelson House, San Juan Capistrano. First-class in every respect; reasonable rates; opposite old Mission San Juan Capistrano, 122 years old; line fishing and hunting near by; 2 1/2 miles distant from ocean, where varieties of shells and mosses are found; lively to all places of interest. M. MENDELSON, Prop.

BBOTSFORD INN—

East Appointed Family Hotel in the City. Guests. Steam heat. Electric Cars pass the door. Special Rates to Permanent. C. A. TARBLE.

HOTEL DEL MONTE—

QUEEN OF WATERING PLACES. On the 14th of the present month and until further notice, Hotel del Monte will be conducted on both the American and European plans. GEORGE SCHONEWALD, Manager.

ROYAL RIDE—Electric leave Los Angeles at 9 every morning, connecting at Pasadena with Wiley & Greely's trolley, and carriages for Baldwin's Ranch via Old Mission. Round trip including line lunch, Hotel Oakwood, \$1.70.

ROSSMORE—Formerly Plaza Vista, 416 W. 6th St., opposite Central Park. European Plan. First-class. Table Excellent. Rates Moderate.

THE WILLIS—A modern apartment house, 315 1/2 W. Third St., between Broadway and Hill streets, newly furnished, is now open to the public; elegant apartments.

HOTEL LINCOLN—Second and Hill. Family Hotel. Appointments Perfect. Electric cars to all points. J. HOS. FASCOE, Prop.

CALIFORNIA HOTEL—Corner Second and Hill. High-Class Family and Tourist Hotel. Table & Peculiar Excellence. Special Monthly Rates. F. B. KRUSIA, Mgr.

HE IS SCARED.

(CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.)

ful prospects predominate, they do so for reasons beyond Yankee control." The impartial also says it considers the action of the powers in offering their good offices as being favorable to Spain.

A Cabinet Minister, in an interview on the political situation, is quoted as saying:

"The Ministers have sunk their individual opinions and are working unanimously in the interests of the country. It is entirely useless to attempt to arrange a compromise in the face of the attitude of America, which has decided to seek a rupture at any cost. The Spanish government would weaken itself by concessions antagonistic to public sentiment."

"Neither the government nor the country desires war, but the government must save Spain's honor. If President McKinley succeeds in withholding Congress, it will certainly be an indication favorable to peace. If he does not succeed, it will be because he has lost control of the situation, in which case the Spanish concessions are absolutely useless."

GOOD FRIDAY'S PROCESSION.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] MADRID, April 8, 3:30 p. m.—The streets were more crowded today than yesterday, large numbers of people gathering to witness the religious procession, which is one of the features of Good Friday. It passed near the United States Legation, in which vicinity the crowds were the most dense, but there was no demonstration. In fact, perfect order prevails everywhere.

The decree establishing the national naval subscription has been drawn up, but the Queen Regent has postponed placing her signature to it. The name of the Queen Regent is to appear at the head of the subscription list.

The Minister for the Colonies, Señor Moret, is indisposed. On account of his indisposition, which is said to be the result of a cold, there was no Cabinet Council today, but it is expected that a meeting of the Ministers will be held tomorrow to deal with Washington dispatches which are hourly awaited.

SPAIN STILL EXPECTANT.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] MADRID, April 8, 5:30 p. m.—The Liberal this evening says the government has decided to send a note to the Pope thanking him for his good offices and begging him to persevere.

"But," the Liberal adds, "the government does not pledge itself to accept the papal decision."

The Herald will say: "Spain remains in the same state of expectation and uncertainty as yesterday. It is impossible yet to give a definite opinion respecting the Pope's mediation and the intervention of the great powers." ENGLAND'S ATTITUDE APPROVED.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] MADRID, April 8, 6:30 p. m.—The political barometer has taken another upward turn. The bourse today showed an advance of three points in response to London and Paris, and the general talk of the town is peaceful.

The attitude of England at Washington is much approved, as she had hitherto been read as siding unreservedly with America. So far as information yet obtainable goes, the powers have not presented a collective note to Spain similar to that presented at Washington, although it is known that their representative here has been long working with the Spanish government to secure peace.

Upon receipt of dispatches from Señor Polo y Bernabe denying the report that the Spanish Legation at Washington had been attacked, an official denial was issued to the public. Much indignation was expressed, even among Spaniards, at this sensational attempt to excite the crowd. It was a deliberate attempt. The statement that Señor Bernabe had been attacked was made in flaming headlines, and hundreds of boys and men were crying the paper in front of the church doors and wherever the crowd was thickest all day long. The square in front of the American Legation, except for the police, was almost deserted.

Press censorship has now almost reached prohibition. Impartial news sent to the Associated Press, news also obtained in many instances direct from the Spanish government, meets with the same fate as the most rabid jingo dispatches. Twenty-four hours after filing, the fatal "sin curso" order reaches the correspondent.

REPLY TO THE POPE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] MADRID, April 8, 10:15 p. m.—The Ministers continue their reserve respecting yesterday's Cabinet meeting, but it is believed to have been occupied principally with a telegram from Cardinal Rampolla, Papal Secretary of State, relative to papal action.

The correspondent of the Associated Press learns that the discussion was very animated between those favoring and those opposed to further attempts at mediation or negotiation. Señor Moret, Secretary for the Colonies, energetically sustained his conciliatory views, and was listened to with great attention.

The council terminated after agreeing to the draft of a response to be sent to Cardinal Rampolla. Tonight the Papal nuncio called upon Señor Sagasta and received from him the reply dictated upon.

FOILED BY AMERICA.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] MADRID, April 8, 11 p. m.—Señor Gullon, the Foreign Minister, has held several conferences with the Ambassadors of the powers. Rumors have been circulated that the failure of the Pope's efforts was owing to the attitude of the United States.

"GREAT YANKEE INFAMY."

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.] MADRID, April 8, 11:30 a. m.—The Pais today furnishes its readers with further sensational information from

the United States. With startling headlines across its front page, the Pais unfolds "great Yankee infamy," in a shape of a "discovery" that an American "trust" is preparing to "work" the Spanish Stock Exchange Association, if the rupture between Spain and the United States takes place, with the object of ruining Spanish credit, by spreading news of fearful Spanish disasters in Cuba, contradictions being impossible, owing to the fact that the cable news from Madrid must pass over the cable leading to the United States.

After unfolding the man's nest, the Pais gravely suggests that the Spanish government should "take precautionary measures."

WOODFORD'S HOPE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.] MADRID, April 8, 4:45 p. m.—Gen. Woodford has sent a cable message to Washington setting forth that the publication of his statement yesterday, has done good in Madrid, and will do good throughout Spain, but the end is still very doubtful.

The general is working from a sense of duty, rather than with strong faith in success. The basis of what hope is left rests upon the evident fact that the sober sense of Spain, and that in a few days (if a few days can be still had) will be seen "a crystallization of public sentiment" that will sustain the present Spanish government, if it has the courage to do at once the things that are necessary for peace.

THAT DE LOME LETTER.

FIRST AUTHENTIC STORY TOLD OF HOW IT WAS OBTAINED.

Mr. Quesada's Books Inspected—Real Status of Cuban Bonds and Government Explained—Foreign Affairs Committee Then Adjourns Until Monday.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.] WASHINGTON, April 8.—The Foreign Affairs Committee of the House met at 11 o'clock this morning and continued the hearing of Mr. Quesada, representative of the Cuban republic.

President Palma of the Cuban junta was also present. Mr. Quesada continued his statement as to the status of the government of the republic.

Some very interesting facts came out before the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House today. The deputy treasurer of the Cuban republic appeared with his books and they were inspected by the committee. He explained that of the \$10,000,000 bonds authorized only \$122,000 had been actually disposed of. Some of these were in payment for provisions sent to Cuba.

For some of the bonds had been bought by the friends of Cuba. The lowest price at which any were sold was 25 cents on the dollar. A batch of \$20,000 was sold for \$5,000 in a pressing emergency. One million of the bonds, he said, were locked up in the safe of Belmont & Co. New York, to be sold when the fixed price, 45 cents on the dollar, had been obtained. Three million of the remainder had been signed, but were locked up in the treasurer's vaults.

The deputy treasurer was asked if he knew the story of the publication of the De Lome letter without name. He told the first authentic story of how it was obtained. He explained that it was abstracted by a clerk in the post-office in Havana, who was in sympathy with the Cuban cause, and sent back to New York. There its importance was at once realized, and it was given wide publicity, the action being justified because it showed conclusively what the Cubans had always contended, that Spain was double-dealing.

Mr. Quesada continued his statement about the status of the Cuban government. He went extensively into the authority exercised by the government of the eastern provinces, where, he said, all was comparatively peaceful. Industries were going on, war taxes were being collected and all the functions of the government were being discharged. With regard to the capability of self-government of the Cubans, he said that they were a much higher class of people than those who had successfully revolted from Spanish domination in South America.

The children of the better and more wealthy classes had been educated in the United States or abroad. They had inherited the spirit of self-government. The lower classes were laboring people, peacefully disposed, as evidenced by the fact that they were regarded as desirable workmen at Key West and New York and wherever they had gone. He said the people of Cuba were all most kindly disposed toward the United States, looking upon this country as a big brother, but they wanted independence and thought the struggle for freedom should be recognized. They should be given a status among the nations of the earth.

When the hearing concluded, Mr. Newlands moved an adjournment until Monday at 11 o'clock, which was carried. The committee has no regular day of meeting now, and is subject to the call of the chairman. In order to be in a position to act, the friends of independence and action took the precaution of adjourning until Monday so that they could act on that day, if the message was not to come in, and not to depend upon a call from the chairman. This is regarded as extremely significant, as showing the temper of the committee against further delay.

There is no doubt, however, that these foreign influences will be strongly urged at Madrid toward securing further concessions, though the foreign representatives begin to doubt seriously whether Spain is in a position to concede any more. One of the best-informed diplomats tersely summed up the situation today thus: "Spain has placed her back against the wall, determined to yield no more. Even the heroic efforts of the Queen Regent for peace by granting concessions seems to be overruled, and the radical element is in control."

In connection with the action of the powers, much interest is shown in individual action of the several governments which signed the joint note. There is little doubt that the British Ambassador, Lord Cromer, is in favor of the government, served as a representative influence in keeping the note down to a mild and polite expression for peace. It is equally apparent that the influence of the French Ambassador and the Austrian Minister representing their governments prevailed, the note would have been considerably more than a vague expression for peace.

No significance is attached to the fact that the German Ambassador was the first to sign the document, and that the British Ambassador's signature is toward the end. It was determined, when the signatures were attached, to take the countries alphabetically, so that the German and French diplomatic word for Germany came first, with Austria, France, Great

Britain, Italy and Russia, signing in the order named.

Russia and Italy have taken the least interest in this joint action, although they joined as the result of influences brought to bear from the foreign capitals. Neither has the German government shown any ardent interest in the joint action.

It developed today in diplomatic quarters that the situation took a serious turn late Wednesday night at Madrid, when Minister Woodford's final note to Señor Gullon, Minister for Foreign Affairs, was delivered. At the time the note was received the Spanish Cabinet was in session considering the question of an armistice.

It is said that one portion of the note was regarded as imperative. The letter was unofficial, and addressed personally to Señor Gullon. The Spanish Cabinet, according to these reports, believed that it was to be construed as none the less official, and to some extent an ultimatum.

Mr. Woodford subsequently withdrew the note, stating that at the time it was written he was not aware that it had been deferred. The note, however, was not withdrawn, and the Spanish government has continued without standing its withdrawal.

The Spanish Minister has received no orders of any kind as to his withdrawal from Washington, and this to some extent indicates that Madrid has not yet officially decided to withdraw from the conflict. In the event of a break, however, little delay would be necessary in making the arrangements for the withdrawal of the Spanish Minister and his staff.

The archives are the most extensive branch of the establishment, and the machine and removal of these official documents would take a day or two. It is probable, in case of the withdrawal of the Minister, the French Ambassador, M. Cambon, will act temporarily in behalf of Spain.

The Minister's recent interview, given by the Associated Press, has now become an official document, having been reprinted by the Foreign Office at Madrid as an indication of his views. It was accompanied by an expression of satisfaction at the accuracy with which his views were presented. The Minister also has taken occasion to inform the authorities at Madrid that there is no truth in the report circulated there of serious importances to the Spanish Legation. While there has been some very annoying, it has come mainly from small children, and the Minister has given it no attention.

WELL NIGH IRRECONCILABLE.

"Spain's Back Against the Wall. Will Yield No More."

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.] WASHINGTON, April 8.—The Spanish-American situation is regarded today as even more grave than at any time heretofore. The hopeful views of peace heretofore entertained have given way to the conviction that the situation between the United States and Spain has become well nigh irreconcilable. The preparation for all eventualities is proceeding steadily. One significant evidence in this direction developed today when it was learned that the United States Legation at Porto Rico was about to leave his post.

It is expected that Gen. Lee will take the boat from Havana tomorrow noon. Whether he will leave via Cienfuegos or his subordinate temporarily in charge is not made known. Considerable depends upon this, as his retirement with his entire staff would mean the complete termination of all official communication between the United States and the island.

The determination to have the United States Consul at Porto Rico leave, indicates that the government is not alone turning its attention to Cuba, but Spain's other colonies, the West Indies. There is no insurance in Porto Rico known here, nor has the future of that island figured prominently of late, but its future naturally, to a large extent, would follow that of Cuba. The probability that the Spanish torpedo fleet will rendezvous at Porto Rico may have contributed to the determination to withdraw the United States Consul there.

Inquiry at the foreign embassies and legations today make it plain that the action of the great powers yesterday in presenting a joint note to President McKinley urging peace constituted all that these powers could do. There is no present purpose to take further action or to follow up this guarded and diplomatic utterance with any suggestion of mediation or intervention.

This was the view taken by the administration yesterday, and today this belief has been practically eliminated. The influence of the powers at Washington beyond a sentimental expression toward peace.

Inquiry at the foreign embassies and legations today make it plain that the action of the great powers yesterday in presenting a joint note to President McKinley urging peace constituted all that these powers could do. There is no present purpose to take further action or to follow up this guarded and diplomatic utterance with any suggestion of mediation or intervention.

CAN HAVE IT ALL.

George Gould's Yacht and Property at the Government's Disposal.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.] KANSAS CITY, April 8.—My yacht Atlanta and everything I have will be at the disposal of the government in case of war," said George Gould of New York to a reporter today at the Union Depot. He was en route east from Colorado, and had stopped off here between trains.

"And what can the government expect from me?" he asked. "I am a New York man in the event of war?" he was asked.

"Whatever help, and as much as it needs," he replied.

A POSSIBLE REVOLT.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.] WASHINGTON, April 8.—The steering committee of the Republican House conference, appointed last Wednesday to canvass the situation and ascertain how many Republicans will, if the President's message does not go to Congress next Monday, join with the Democrats to secure action upon a resolution declaring for independence and armed intervention, will meet at the Capitol at 2 o'clock. Mr. Lorimer of Illinois, one of the active spirits in the movement and a member of the steering committee, says that over one hundred of the House Republicans have already agreed to act with them. He is confident, however, that they will not be obliged to join with the Democrats to overthrow the Speaker in order to secure action.

"I am satisfied," he said, "that once we show the Speaker we have a majority of the Republicans, he will not stand in the way. The Speaker has not up to this time believed that a majority of his party desired to act, but when evidence is shown that fact is present to him, I have the strongest reasons for believing he will bow to the will of the majority."

WAR REVENUE MEASURE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.] WASHINGTON, April 8.—The members of the Ways and Means Committee of the House are busily engaged with the treasury officials in the work preliminary to the drafting of a war revenue measure to be introduced in Congress immediately upon the opening of hostilities with Spain. An increase in the internal revenue tax on beer from 12 to 12 1/2 a barrel and a large increase in the tax on manufactured tobacco, including cigars and cigarettes, has been practically agreed upon. Bank checks,

bills of exchange, drafts, deeds, mortgages and other papers of this class, patent medicines and nostrums, in all probability also will be added to the list.

A rough estimate of the receipts to be derived from these sources is that the increase on these articles alone will approximate, if not exceed, \$100,000,000 a year. Beer it is thought will produce an increase of \$35,000,000; manufactured tobacco, an increase of \$33,000,000 or more, and commercial paper and patent medicines, \$33,000,000. Another source of revenue which it is certain to be availed of is transactions in railroad and in foreign stocks. It is believed that the returns from this source will be large. In all the figuring so far, the remaining industries and the professions which were taxed for strictly war revenue during the rebellion have been left out of the account. An increase of from 2 to 3 cents on letter postage, on gas, on telegraph and electric lights has also been suggested to the department, but these items have not yet been considered. The increase of 1 cent an ounce on letter postage would probably augment the receipts by \$30,000,000 a year.

A bill providing for the temporary loan of \$100,000,000 and a permanent loan of \$500,000,000 at 3 per cent, payable in coin, has been prepared by the Ways and Means Committee, and will be immediately introduced in case of war. The whole question of finances of the government in the event of probable hostilities, is being carefully considered by the Treasury officials, so that a definite and well-thought-out plan of operations may be at the disposal of Congress in case of need.

LEE'S MISSING LINK.

Is Expected to Furnish Sensational Testimony About the Maine.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.] WASHINGTON, April 8.—Representative Lorimer of Illinois is authority for the statement that Gen. Lee will make some startling disclosures before the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations when he arrives here regarding the capture of the Maine at Havana. It was announced yesterday that Gen. Lee would be called before the committee, but the nature of the testimony expected from him was not disclosed.

"I understand that Gen. Lee is to supply the missing link in the testimony," said Mr. Lorimer. "My information is that Gen. Lee is in possession of the facts, but does not feel at liberty to give them until the person who gave them to him releases him. The person who gave them to him is the secretary of the Maine. That person, I understand, is Gen. Lee."

It is said that the information that Gen. Lee is expected to testify to relates to the extinguishing of the electric lights in Havana at the instant of the blowing up of the Maine. Electrical experts have said that if the explosion occurred in Havana at the time of the explosion, it would be conclusive evidence that the mine under the Maine must have been fired from a shore electrical connection. Capt. Sigbee, before the Foreign Relations Committee, said he had information that the lights had gone out, but did not think it advisable to give the name of his informant, which was in Cuba. His informant is said to be Gen. Lee.

THE GRESHAM EN ROUTE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.] DETROIT, April 8.—The revenue cutter Walter G. Gresham, en route to the Atlantic Coast to join the auxiliary navy, passed down the Detroit River today.

KATAHDIN BOUND SOUTH.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.] DELAWARE BREAKWATER (Del.), April 8.—The government mail Katahdin, which sailed from Philadelphia last night, passed out of the capes today, bound for the south.

BEFORE THE SUN SETS.

IT IS EXPECTED GEN. LEE WILL BE ON HIS WAY.

Sunday at Latest Will See All Other Americans Out of Havana—Withdrawing of Consuls Felt to Have Interesting Phases.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] WASHINGTON, April 8.—The expectation of the State Department officials is that Consul-General Lee will be out of Havana before another sun sets in that city. This statement is based on the opinion of Assistant Secretary Day, who said this afternoon that the Consul-General will leave his post of duty probably tomorrow on the Olivette.

A dispatch was received at the department late this afternoon from Gen. Lee, but it was said it related simply to a matter of detail of no importance. From the fact that he made no reference to any disturbance or ill-feeling, the officials take for granted that the day in Havana passed by without anything of moment happening.

By Sunday, at the very latest, it is now believed, all the consular officials of the United States in Cuba, and all American citizens who desire to do so, will have left the cities where they are located, and be either in the United States or aboard vessels bound thither.

The effects of the Consulates, consisting of unimportant papers, furniture, etc., will be placed under the charge of consular representatives of the British government now in the island, where they will be kept, pending the developments of the issue between Spain and the United States.

The important papers of the offices will be brought to the United States. Officials of the State Department in discussing the withdrawal of the Consuls from Cuba at this time say it presents many phases of interest. They point out that such withdrawals must not be considered in any manner a belligerent act, but simply one of precaution based on humanitarian motives, designed to protect them from any trouble which might result from the strained feelings between Spain and this country.

In a week, suggested one official today, they may all have returned to their positions if the trouble between the two countries should be averted. As to the Consul at Porto Rico, he will use his own good pleasure in withdrawing from the island, but the probability is he will either come home or go to some other place where he will feel secure from hostile demonstrations.

CUBAN REFUGEES.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] TAMPA (Fla.), April 8.—The early trains this afternoon took large crowds

Easter Novelties.

New effects in Fancy Bosom Shirts—

75c and \$1.00

Madras, Penang and Percalé Golf Shirts—

75c, \$1.00 and \$1.25

Large variety of Easter Neckwear in Tecks, Puffs, Clubs and Bows—

25c and 50c

Our own make in Ladies' Shirt Waists at—

\$1.00 and \$1.50

Perfect Fitting.

Eagleson & Co.,
..112..
South Spring Street.

Opposite the Nadeau.

to Port Tampa, nine miles away, to witness the arrival of the refugees from Cuba. As the steamer came in, those waiting sent up shouts of welcome to relatives and friends. One hundred and seventy-eight refugees came ashore.

The passengers report having experienced great difficulty in securing passports, owing to Spanish espionage. All able-bodied men are drafted, and watchfulness is maintained to prevent them leaving. Those liable to draft in the regular army are joining the volunteer column of Havana, which has swollen within the past few days from 1500 to 20,000. They prefer to regular service, which would call them into the field and take them away from the protecting walls and inviting cafes. The volunteers are verging on revolt against the Americans, and the ultra-Spanish. Ex-United States Consul Albert Brother and family from Matanzas were passengers.

President Plant today issued notice that after the return of the steamer Olivette from Havana and the steamer Florida from Mobile, the lines cease until further notice. The Olivette will arrive from Havana Sunday with Gen. Lee and other Americans.

CONSUL HYATT'S INSTRUCTIONS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] PORT ANTONIO (via Kingston), April 8.—The steamer Brookline was released from quarantine after a few hours observation.

Pulaski F. Hyatt, United States Consul at Santiago de Cuba; Dr. Calmanero, the hospital inspector, and nearly all the other passengers who boarded the Brookline this morning, departed and will remain here. A few sailed for Boston tonight.

Mr. Hyatt said: "I left under instructions from the department that it was not to interpret the withdrawal as a precedent to a declaration of war, and I am to remain in Jamaica until instructions are received. Personally I assume that the situation in Cuba is grave. Santaigo, however, is quiet and very much the same as it has been for the last two years. The insurgents are greatly inspired by the probability of American intervention."

FIGHT IN SANTA CLARA.

HAVANA, April 8.—The Spanish forces in the Carthagen Mountains, province of Santa Clara, have, according to Spanish information at the paid press, defeated a force of insurgents and inflicted numerous losses upon the latter. The Spaniards, it is added, lost five men killed and one officer and four soldiers wounded.

INSPECTION OF DEFENSES.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] HAVANA, April 8, 10:20 p. m.—La Lucha, today commenting on the attitude of Consul-General Lee, declines to believe that he has sent word to the papers in the United States that the Americans in Havana are in danger.

The article, which is very fair, says that Gen. Lee represents the United States, and not Spain, and that this fact must be remembered. As for danger, La Lucha reminds its readers that Gen. Lee was here during the demonstration last January and freely walked the streets unmolested.

This morning Military Governor Arce, Chief Placer of the Order of Public Guards, and others with mounted staff inspected the military defenses of Havana. The line of defense were constructed by Pagliari prior to his appointment as Chief of Police. He was congratulated by the inspecting officers upon the plan of construction, the equipments, and the general excellent condition of the defenses.

The usual ceremonies attending Good Friday were carried out today. This afternoon there was a slight rainfall.

SMALL SCALE EXODUS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.] NEW YORK, April 8.—A special cable dispatch to the Commercial Advertiser from Havana today says: "The expected exodus of Americans and others has not occurred yet except on a small scale. When the Mangrove arrived Tuesday, following the official notice from the State Department that they had been sent to take away Americans who decided to go, it was believed that many would leave immediately. The Bache and Fort are here still. The Mangrove was prepared to go Wednesday, but only twelve persons applied for passage, and Gen. Lee thought it unnecessary to send the vessel out then. She left last night with fifty persons. On Wednesday word came that all quarantine restrictions were removed, and that the Mangrove and the Olivette would make extra trips to take the people away, and that the Yucatan from New York to Mexico, via Havana, would also go to Key West for the same purpose. But only ninety-six people left on the Mascotte on the regular trip."

Wednesday she returned from Key West and took away seventy-three more. Yesterday the Yucatan arrived at Palm Beach over night to ascertain if it was safe to come here, and left

(CONTINUED ON FIFTH PAGE.)

Let's go to Hale's. Los Angeles, Saturday, April 9, 1898.

TO EASTER SHOPPERS.

If you obey the dictates of your will, your purse or your judgment, you will not overlook the sale of Newman & Levinson stock—The Fashion—at 50c on the dollar.

EASTER PICKINGS

From The Fashion Stock.

Laces—	Gloves—	Ribbons—
10c Mechlin lace edges and insertings, yd. 1c 10c Fine lace, 2 to 6 in wide, yd. 1c 10c Oriental Laces, all widths, yd. 1c 10c Grass Linen Embroidery, selling, yd. 1c 10c Fine Nainsook Embroidery, selling, yd. 1c 10c Fine Nainsook Embroidery, selling, yd. 1c 10c Hamburg Edgings, good width, yd. 1c 10c Hamburg Edgings, good width, yd. 1c	These at \$1.00 Newman & Levinson's 4-hook Niagara, were \$1.50 Newman & Levinson's 1-button knicker, were \$1.75 Newman & Levinson's 2-day P. K., were \$1.25 Newman & Levinson's 1-button Trefosse, were \$1.50 Newman & Levinson's 1-button Minerva, were \$1.50 Newman & Levinson's 2-clasp Chamolles, were \$1.50 Newman & Levinson's 4-button La Fontaine, \$1.50	10c to 25c Fancy Ribbons 10c to 25c Fancy Basket Ribbons 10c to 25c Fancy Corded Ribbons 10c to 25c Fancy All-Width Ribbons 10c to 25c Scotch Plaid Tartan Ribbons 10c to 25c Extra Heavy Striped Tartan, 2 in. 10c Plain Satin Ribbons 10c to 25c Scotch Plaid Tartan Ribbons 10c to 25c Plain Satin Ribbons

Easter Special—Handkerchiefs 13c.

Today Only—About 150 dozen of Ladies' fine 25c Swiss Embroidery Handkerchiefs. Some are hemstitched, some lace trimmed. Yes, a rare and timely Easter offering. You'll certainly be prompt—you must if you want the choicest.

Hale Co.
107-109 N. SPRING ST.

DENTAL PLATES OF FLEXIBLE RUBBER.

Our New Process of Flexible Dental Plates is as yet but little understood by the public, and less understood by dentists in general. It has many advantages over the ordinary rubber plate—even gold plates—being lighter and thinner. The plate being flexible—only a trifle thicker than heavy writing paper—fits closer to the mouth, will last longer and is tougher than any other rubber. Once tried no other plate will be desirable. Brought to the notice of the public through Dr. Schiffman only.

No Charge for Extracting When Best Teeth are Ordered.

Dr. Schiffman I consider expert. By experience I find his work painless and perfectly satisfactory.

This is to certify that I have had 32 teeth extracted by Dr. Schiffman, and that I have not felt any pain or had any effects, and that I am now as well as before.

Mrs. C. W. SHAFER, 26 West Thirty-third St.

I have just had nine roots taken out by Dr. Schiffman, and I have not felt any pain or had any effects, and that I am now as well as before.

Mrs. R. R. RUSH, 27 West High St.

I have just had two badly ulcerated roots; asplendid, safe and easy operation.

REV. SELAH W. BROWN, Police Court.

A son of Gov. McCord of Arizona says: It affords me pleasure to add my name to the list of fortunate ones who have had teeth extracted with a part of pain by Dr. Schiffman. His method certainly robs the dental chair of all its horrors.

H. J. McCORD, Yuma, Ariz.

Averse to giving certificates for advertising purposes, I am impelled to give this one for the good of my fellow sufferers. I had a badly ulcerated tooth for me without pain.

Pastor First Baptist Church, AZUSA, California.

On account of some unfortunate experience I had in the extraction of my teeth, I became a great coward in this respect. Today Dr. Schiffman extracted one of my very refractory teeth without causing me one particle of pain.

Dr. K. TRACY, Attorney, Fulton Block, 27 N. Spring.

SCHIFFMAN DENTAL CO., Rooms 20 to 25, Schumacher Block, 107 N. Spring.

THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY.

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The Los Angeles Times

Every Morning in the Year.

FULL ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT SERVICE—OVER 23,000 MILES OF LEASED WIRES
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DAILY AND SUNDAY, 15 cents a month, or \$5.00 a year. DAILY WITHOUT SUNDAY, \$7.50
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 NEARLY 600,000 COPIES A MONTH.

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AMUSEMENTS TONIGHT.

BERTRAM. Too Much Johnson.
 ORPHEUM. Vaudeville.

THE SITUATION.

Below are summarized the more important developments of yesterday in the Cuban situation:

War preparations proceeding systematically and steadily.

Consul-General Lee expected to make some startling disclosures before the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations relative to the Maine explosion.

The Ways and Means Committee of the House drafting a bill to provide war revenues.

Señor Quesada, the Washington representative of the Cuban republic, before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Spain getting her warships in fighting order as fast as possible.

The Spanish torpedo flotilla reported to be still at Cape Verde Islands.

The battleship Oregon leaves Callao en route for Key West.

Clara Barton, with her nine assistants, expected to leave Havana in company with Consul-General Lee today.

The Spanish fleet of battleships and armored cruisers, with the second portion of the torpedo flotilla, sails from Cadiz for the Cape Verde Islands.

All the regulars in the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys to be mobilized National Guard to follow the regulars.

Troops to be concentrated at Chickamauga, Atlanta, and Washington.

Spanish war minister fears Spain's warships will be sunk by, or lower their colors to American ships.

Congressman Beach writes a letter calling for war.

MONEY FOR WAR EXPENSES.

It is a self-evident proposition that war is an expensive undertaking, under any circumstances. It is not probable that the war with Spain, which now seems to be close at hand, will be so expensive as was the war of the rebellion, yet it may prove to be so before it is ended; for when the "dogs of war" are unleashed, no man can foresee the end.

At all events, large sums of money will be needed for conducting the war, and various plans are already under discussion for raising such amounts as will be needed. The members of the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives are busily engaged with the treasury officials, according to a Washington dispatch, in the work preliminary to the drafting of a war-revenue measure which it is proposed to introduce in Congress immediately after the opening of hostilities. Among the proposed features of the bill are mentioned an increase in the internal revenue tax on beer, from \$1 per barrel to \$2; a large increase on manufactured tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes; a tax upon bank checks, bills of exchange, drafts, deeds, mortgages, and other paper of similar character; upon patent medicines, and other articles not enumerated in detail. A small duty upon tea and coffee has also been suggested. It is estimated that the increased tax on beer will yield an increase of revenue to the amount of \$35,000,000 annually; that on manufactured tobacco, \$33,000,000 or more; that on commercial paper, patent medicines, etc., not less than \$33,000,000. Transactions in railroad and other listed stocks are also to be called upon to contribute to the war revenue. An increase on letter postage from 2 cents to 3 cents has also been suggested. These various increases of the internal revenue tax can be made to yield, it is estimated, from \$150,000,000 to \$200,000,000 per year in excess of present receipts.

The Ways and Means Committee, it is also reported, has prepared a bill providing for a temporary loan of \$100,000,000, and a permanent loan of \$500,000,000, at 3 per cent, payable in coin, which will be introduced immediately, in case of war. It is therefore apparent that there will be no lack of the "sinews of war" as the needs of the government require those useful aids.

J. Pierpont Morgan and other New York bankers, it is understood, have offered to loan any amount the government may require, at a low rate of interest. These gentlemen may be inspired by a pure and disinterested quality of patriotism. But before deciding to accept their offer, it would be well for the government to test the patriotism of the American people. If a loan becomes necessary, the

people of the entire country should be given a chance to furnish the money. The bonds, or a considerable proportion of them, should be of comparatively small denominations—say from \$50 up—and they should be offered simultaneously in all sections of the country to the amount required by the government. There is little doubt that more money than would be needed would be offered by the people; and one of the many advantages of such a loan would be that the bonds would be generally distributed among the people, instead of being hoarded in the vaults of great banking institutions. The holders of these bonds would feel an added interest in the government, the money paid out in interest would go at once into general circulation, and as the bonds would be transferable, they could be used in all business transactions in lieu of money, or as collateral security.

The people at large will supply all the money needed by the government for war purposes, if given a chance. Every consideration of good policy requires that they should be afforded such an opportunity if it becomes necessary for the government to borrow money. The war can be conducted from beginning to end, in all probability, upon a specie basis, and without the issue of additional paper currency. By all means, then, let the appeal for funds, when funds are needed, be made directly to the American people, rather than to the capitalists of the great financial centers. Such an appeal will not be made in vain.

That sale of a carload of oranges, donated by the humane and generous people of Riverside for the benefit of the Cuban sufferers, at auction in New York is reminiscent of the famous sack of flour that served to raise such a handsome fund for the Sanitary Commission at the time of our last great war. The unique character, Gridley, who originated the idea of auctioning off the Nevada-grown sack of flour, lies buried at Stockton, in this State, and a few years ago, through the efforts of the old boys of the Grand Army of the Republic, a handsome monument was erected over his last resting place. Riverside's car of oranges may not become as famous as was Gridley's sack of flour, but it is illustrative of the fact that the spirit of enthusiastic charity is still alive in the great, warm American heart.

There may be the shifting of the chessmen upon the board of diplomacy; the buying of warships; the equipment of the forts; the massing of the squadrons; the day and night work in the arsenals and powder mills; the laying of mines; the shifting of troops; the drilling of recruits and the burrowing of accoutrements in both America and Spain, but the resolute Cubans hold on with a grim grip, presenting a spectacle of heroism and fidelity that is majestic and beautiful in its every aspect. A people that can fight as these valiant islanders are fighting for independence must have something in them deserving of liberty, and this Times again lifts up its voice to say:

We are coming, gallant Cubans,
 'Tis the battle-cry of Freedom!"

Gen. Lew Wallace, another man who saw hot fighting on more than one battle-sweet field, is not war-crazy, as might be anticipated, and he foresees with the eye of wisdom and thinks with the mind of experience, that the war which threatens is likely to be of much greater length and scope than people now imagine. His words commendatory of the President's course are such as we might expect from an old commander who got into the warm places and fought his way out amid the shrieking shells and the shrill whistle of the machine guns. The old-timers are not going to be stampeded—and William McKinley, President of the United States, is one of the old-timers.

If there are to be any bond issues the government should see to it that the people be permitted to buy them and not the syndicates. An issue of United States bonds of small denomination would be quickly snapped up by the small capitalists of the country—the men who will be found fighting the nation's battles when the creatures of the big syndicates are hunting for the shortest and most direct route to Canada. A popular loan, if a loan be necessary, will suit the temper of the American people at this time better than any money-borrowing move that can be made.

Spain is between the devil of the insurrectionists at home and the deep sea of American patriotism and power. The situation for that country is lit-

tle short of pathetic, even though it has forfeited all claim upon the world's sympathy because of its inhuman warfare of assassination, starvation and damnation. Out of the crush of matter it will emerge shorn of its navy and its provinces, and great in nothing but the size of the mortgage that blankets its rotten domain.

The Florida Times-Union and Citizen makes these timely queries: "Pray tell us how should a President act? Should he be radical when he should be calm? Should he protect the country in moments of popular excitement, or share in the clamor that would plunge us into untold complications and jeopardize the sympathy and respect of the world?" The queries answer themselves in the mind of every man who has sense enough to use his brains to think with.

Italy has a postal card idea that Uncle Sam might copy with great advantage to the public. Any one who wishes to remit a small amount of money may attach to the card postage stamps to the desired amount. These are canceled, and the amount is paid to the receiver of the card. This appears to be the most simple and expeditious manner for transmitting small sums of money yet devised. We ought to adopt it.

The murderer Hill, who was swung off at San Quentin on Wednesday, his last drop serene in the confidence that his future on the other shore is all right. The poor woman he slaughtered, not having been given time for repentance and conversion is, according to his lights, doubtless in the other place. But she will probably prefer it rather than touch elbows with such a fiend in paradise.

The discomfiture of the unruly press which for four or five days past has been abusing the President, will occur early next week. The crowd dinner-table will be so crowded that somebody will be compelled to wait, perhaps, but the entire crew of revilers and slanderers will have to stand up to it and swallow the meat, whether they like it or not.

Rhode Island has gone overwhelmingly Republican, like the loyal, enlightened and live little State it is. "When this cruel war is over" the remainder of the States will proceed to make it unanimous.

The man who kicks because the newspapers print so much war news has been heard from. But we greatly fear the gentleman is likely to hear more war news before he hears less, or else there is nothing in indications.

The yellow newspapers will keep right on roaring, no matter what is done, but let us thank heaven that the army and navy will do the real fighting, and that Private William McKinley is the commander-in-chief.

Old Ultimatum camps on Spain's doorstep, waiting patiently for a satisfactory answer to that note sent in a few days ago. Even the vilest sinner may return, if she does it within the next three days.

Three Texas towns report the appearance of a flaming sword in the heavens. Considering what awful stuff they drink down there it is a wonder they did not see a whole battery of fifty-pounders.

The East is having no end of trouble. In addition to three or four war extras a day, winter appears to be getting out several extra editions and therefore there is a wall from the shivering populace.

Mr. Lentz of Ohio appears to be more kinds of a picturesque idiot than Congress has heretofore developed, and it must be confessed that some of his predecessors have not been slouches in that line.

Who says that Missouri is not changing her spots? Kansas City has just elected the entire Republican ticket; and that is the way the assistant hog center stands by the President!

The free-silver propagandists are having about as much difficulty in securing attention these days as is the man who attempts to make a speech in opposition to a brass band.

If the new warfare is to include the throwing of bombs filled with horrible fumes, we see at last a use for the Chicago River, and as a corollary, Spain's disastrous finish.

If there is to be a war Uncle Sam is going to have a heap of trouble in stilling the voices of the boys of '61, in their raucous shout, "give us old fellows a chance."

Uncle Collis has overlooked his hand. He ought, in justice, to have elected "Ole Bill" Stewart to the director of the Sinful Prodigy of Kentucky.

The powers having had their pleasant little say, may now get up on the fence and watch the Yankee blues and the Spanish yellow and blacks play ball.

Richard's cry for "a horse" will, in the event of war, be paraphrased by Spain: "A coal pile, a coal pile, my kingdom for a coal pile!"

The Spanish Armada is now called a flotilla, but is doubtless no more deadly and dangerous than it was under the old name.

The League of Bimetallite Clubs, another name for 43-cent dollarites, has had a meeting. William Jennings Bryan also spoke.

Perhaps the wire by which the mine was fired which blew up the Maine is still lying in the soft mud of Havana

HARBOR. After we have captured Havana, it might be well to institute a search for this wire and trace it to its shore connections, just for curiosity's sake.

The war-at-any-price man is almost as much of an infernal nuisance as the white-livered chap who is for peace at any price.

There has evidently been a big mistake made in releasing Zola from prison. He is coming over here to lecture.

The yellow newspapers post up their yellow bulletins around town, but the real newspapers sell the papers.

Spain has sent a force to hold the Canary Islands, but if she is able to do so she will be a bird.

The Cuban question is settled; there only remains a little polishing off for Uncle Sam to do it.

The first American army to invade Cuba threatens to be those Georgia mules.

If war is inevitable, then let it come; we were here first.

THE SIBERIAN RAILROAD.

The First Section Completed and Ready for Traffic.

(SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TIMES.)

WASHINGTON, April 2.—Thomas Smith, American Consul at Moscow, Russia, has sent to the State Department the following report on the progress of the Siberian Railway:

"At a combined meeting of the committee of the Siberian Railway and department of the Imperial Council, which took place on the 10th of December of the past year, the work in the construction of the Siberian Railway was considered. The construction of the first section of the Central Siberian line (including the branch to the town of Tomsk), with the exception of minor unfinished work, is completed; and it is now possible to begin regular traffic. The work on the second section of the Central Siberian line, on the Irkutsk branch, and small branches with wood and Perm Kollase sections is shown as follows: Seven hundred and eighty desiatines (210.7 acres) of forest have been cut down and trunks uprooted, 2,329,000 cubic sagan (2,586,925 cubic yards) of earthwork have been laid, 224,960 square sagan (1,234,782 square yards) of railway embankment have been laid, 12,220 cubic sagan (136,600 cubic yards) of masonry have been completed. The laying of stone and concrete piping has been effected on the whole line of the Central Siberian Railway, and about 3500 sagan (24,500 feet) of piping have been laid on the remaining sections. The construction of large and small bridges with wood and metal arches, is complete to the 630th verst (417 miles) of the second section of the Central Siberian line, as also on the North Oroussysky Railway; and besides this, 241 bridges have been constructed on the section beyond the Balkal Mountain range. One thousand and twenty-three sagan (7,384 miles) of the main and station lines have been laid, of which 533 versts (355.3 miles) have been ballasted. One thousand and two hundred and thirty buildings have been erected on these railways. The water supply is opened and forty-seven stations are being partly supplied. A total of 1,163,000 prepared, and 4,495,100 pounds (81,163 tons) of rails and fastenings. There have been completed thirty-two locomotives and 726 freight cars and flatcars. The sections of the North Oroussysky still in the course of construction will soon be finished.

"On the 1st of January of the past year, the first through train from Vladivostok arrived at Khabarovsk. For the construction of a railway from Khabarovsk to the Pacific Ocean, the frame and machinery of a ferry ice cutter and the machinery for a float-dock have been conveyed to the village of Listvinnichnaya, where storehouses and workshops are erected. The work of putting the parts of the ferry ice-cutter together and constructing piers on the lake has been begun. For the improvement of the navigation on the rivers Amur, Schilka, Amur and Onon, soundings were made and navigation charts prepared. There are now employed on these rivers two steam launch, six barges and two dredges. The construction of a stone quay in Vladivostok has been commenced. The general result of the work from 1916 to March 1st, 1917, is as follows: 7,338,500 cubic sagan (83,741,462 cubic yards); rails laid, 2559 versts (1696.6 miles); ballasted, 2351 versts (2203.8 miles)."

"The point at which the accident occurred is some five miles above Sheep Camp. The nearest telephone station is four miles distant. The scales is some five miles above Sheep Camp. The telephone wires at the point were carried away by the slide. This fact makes it difficult to obtain further particulars at this time.

"A blinding snowstorm was raging all day upon the summit, and as a consequence many of those in the vicinity were making no attempt to travel. Zepp, Sprague and Stevenson were traveling together as partners, and were found side by side in bed.

"Thousands of people were encamped in the vicinity of the accident, and we soon rendering such assistance as was possible. Upon receipt of the news points below Dyea telephoned up to know if assistance was required, and received answer to the effect that 500 people were at work upon the debris, and were only in each other's way.

"The quantity of snow and ice that came down in the slide is estimated at thousands of tons. It swept directly across the trail, which, notwithstanding the fact that the weather was unsuitable for travel, was thronged with wayfarers.

"The last vestige of the trail in the vicinity was wiped out of existence, and where it lay now a mountain of snow and ice, under which are many dead bodies that cannot be recovered for days to come.

"Many reports bring information that the bodies of three more unfortunate have been taken from the snow. One is that of Garrison, initials and residence unknown; Ritchie, initials and residence unknown; Durber, initials unknown, residence Seattle. There was a preliminary slide at 2 o'clock in the morning. People were digging out their goods when the second slide occurred about noon. Later reports are that thirty-one bodies have been recovered.

"ANOTHER ACCOUNT.
 (ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.)

SKAGWAY (Alaska), April 4.—(Wire from Victoria, B. C., April 4.) The horror of the Dyea trail is growing in magnitude hourly. As the work of rescue proceeds it becomes more apparent that many more lives were lost than was at first thought possible. It is now believed that between fifty and one hundred men and women were killed by the avalanche.

"Many bodies will never be recovered until the summer sun melts the tons of snow and ice that now bury them from sight. Two or three thousand men are working in relays of as many as eight hours each, digging out the debris in search of the dead and dying. Twenty-two dead bodies have been recovered and identified, and twenty-five have been taken out alive.

"Seventeen employees of the Chilkoot Railway and Tram Company, who went up to the summit on the morning of the slide to work, are missing, and it is feared that they are among the lost. It is estimated that 10,000 tons of outfit are buried under the snow and ice. The snowstorm was blinding, and the work was several smaller slides before the death-dealing avalanche was started. About 2 o'clock in the morning a small slide occurred, which buried several cabins.

"The alarm was spread, and many people were endeavoring to work back to Sheep Camp when the big disaster occurred. The snowstorm was blinding, and the crowds were coming down by the aid of a rope when overtaken. An immense force rises at a very steep incline into the hills, and it was down this the avalanche came.

"The telephone office here has been thronged all day and night with people anxious to get some word of their loved ones. There were several smaller slides before the death-dealing avalanche was started. About 2 o'clock in the morning a small slide occurred, which buried several cabins.

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AVALANCHE OF SNOW.

THIRTY-ONE PEOPLE KILLED ON CHILCOOT TRAIL.

Fully Fifty are Overtaken by the Slide and More or Less Injured.

FIVE MILES ABOVE SHEEP CAMP.

THOUSANDS ESCAPED IN VICINITY RENDER ASSISTANCE.

Solid Tons of Ice and Snow Bury Trail and Bodies—Latter Cannot Be Recovered for Days.

(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)

SEATTLE (Wash.), April 8.—(By Post-Intelligencer Syndicate to The Times.) The steamer Al-Ki from Skagway arrived in port tonight, bringing the story of a slide which occurred on Chilkoot Pass last Sunday afternoon in which fifty victims perished. Thirty-one bodies have been recovered. An avalanche of snow and ice swept down the mountain side, moved from its resting-place by warm Chinook winds that blew from the sea.

The story reached Skagway from Dyea Sunday evening, the details having been telephoned. It is confirmed by half a dozen correspondents, and by the officers of the Al-Ki. The accident happened between Stone House and the Scales, while the trail was thronged with miners. Just how many met their death will probably not be known for some days.

The last telephone message from Skagway before the Al-Ki left fixes the dead at between forty and fifty. All quarters of the United States from California, Florida and from Seattle to New York are represented in the death list. The bodies recovered are:

E. D. ATWOOD, New York.
 W. W. WEIDLEIN, Kansas City.
 JOHN MORGAN, Baltimore.
 GIMES, Sacramento.
 THOMAS COLLINS, Portland.
 AUGUST ZIEBARTH, Seattle.
 FRANK SPRAGUE, Seattle.
 STEVE STEVENSON, credited to Seattle, but name not in directory.
 W. L. RILEY, Seattle.
 CAL P. HARRISON, Seattle.
 GARRISON and RITCHIE DURBER, Seattle.
 MRS. RYAN, Baltimore.
 JOHN MORGAN, Emporia, Kan.
 Injured:

J. C. MURPHY, Dixon, Dak.
 WALTER CHAPPEL, New York.
 This is but a partial list of the victims. Collins at one time, it is thought, was Chief of Police of Portland. Several women were among those killed by the slide. Harrison of Seattle had with him Mrs. Charles Harrison, his mother's name, who was taking him to the Yukon to join her husband. Reports say that from thirty-one to fifty bodies are in the death list.

FURTHER DETAILS.
 (ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.)

SKAGWAY (Alaska), April 3.—(Wire from Seattle, Wash., April 3.) Fully fifty people were killed by the slide, and are either buried in the snow or scattered along the borders of the avalanche in a more or less injured condition.

The point at which the accident occurred is some five miles above Sheep Camp. The nearest telephone station is four miles distant. The Scales is some five miles above Sheep Camp. The telephone wires at the point were carried

The Times

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, Los Angeles, April 8.—[Reported by George E. Franklin, Local Forecast official.] At 5 o'clock a.m., the barometer registered 30.07; at 5 p.m., 29.99. Thermometer for the corresponding hours showed 50 deg. and 67 deg. Relative humidity, 5 a.m., 83 per cent.; 5 p.m., 83 per cent. Wind, 5 a.m., west, velocity 2 miles; 5 p.m., west, velocity 9 miles. Maximum temperature, 71 deg.; minimum temperature, 48 deg. Barometer reduced to sea level.

Temperature.—Maximum temperature, April 7: minimum temperature, April 8: Max. Min. Max. Min.
Boston 46 36 Buffalo 42 32
Chicago 40 36 Kansas City, Mo. 44 34
New York 44 34 Pittsburgh 44 34
Washington 50 36 Cincinnati 52 34

DRY DULC TEMPERATURE.
Los Angeles 50 San Francisco 48
San Diego 50 Portland 42

Weather Conditions.—The storm which was central over the North Pacific Slope two days ago has passed eastward, and is now north of Alaska. Light rains have fallen from Cape Mendocino northward in the past twenty-four hours. The pressure has risen west of the Missouri River, except in California from San Francisco to Los Angeles, where it has fallen. It is generally warmer this morning in Southern California. The temperature remains stationary or has fallen slightly from Central California northward.

Forecasts.—Local forecast for Los Angeles and vicinity: Fair weather tonight and Saturday.

WEATHER FORECAST.
SAN FRANCISCO, April 8.—For Southern California: Fair Saturday; fresh westerly winds.

ALL ALONG THE LINE.

Later advices explain why that Alameda pussy was on the alert to give the fire alarm. The blaze was started from matches ignited by the nibbling of predatory mice out on a still hunt for cheese.

Dry seasons mean water wars, and already they are hard at it up in Fresno county. Armed men are tearing out a big irrigation dam, and deputy sheriffs are in demand. These little amenities are bound to occur every time Jupiter Pluvius forgets to spread his rain clouds over the valley.

One of the latest souvenir editions is that of the Boyle Heights Criticism. It is gotten out in magazine form and contains descriptions of the many beautiful places in Boyle Heights, with short histories of prominent men and thriving industries. The illustrations are admirable half-tones.

Down in Arizona much alarm is caused by a strange disease which is rapidly thinning out the tribe of Yuma Indians. It attacks only adults and directly affects the throat. A disease which answers to the same description is now raging among a certain class of the residents of San Quentin, but so far no serious alarm is felt on account of its ravages.

The Arizona Gazette says, anxiously: "Should war ensue between Spain and the United States, Los Angeles is one of the few cities in the nation that is absolutely defenseless, and is liable to suffer great damage." If war comes, Los Angeles will take her chances about defending herself, and may be able to send a regiment or two into Arizona if Spanish troops should begin to pour across the border from Mexico.

A Demented Juror.
John Ettwein of No. 434 Alvarado street was excused from jury service in Justice Owens' court yesterday on account of his apparent unsound mental condition. Ettwein appeared to be of sound mind when summoned as a juror by Officer Broadhead on Thursday. Yesterday morning Officer McKenzies found him prowling about the basement of the Police Station. His actions were so strange that the officer conducted him to the Receiving Hospital and sent for Dr. Hagan. He told the officers that he was unclean and did not wish to act as a juror. He talked in a rambling way on religious topics and gave such evasive answers to questions put to him as to convince the police surgeon that he was demented.

Mischiefous Picaninies.
Two little picaninies, Albert and Nevallo Williams, were arrested yesterday by Officer Holleran on a warrant sworn out by Thomas Pascoe, who charges them with malicious mischief. The youngsters have been climbing boards and shingles off some buildings belonging to Mr. Pascoe. It is probable that they will not be prosecuted, as the fright caused by their arrest seems to have taught them a lesson to behave themselves better in the future.

Postoffices and Pensions.
[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TIMES.] WASHINGTON, April 2.—A postoffice was established today at Angiola, Tulare county, Cal.

Postal commissions were issued today to postmasters in California as follows: Nancy Matthews, Estralla; Elisha Leighton, Pescadero; Abraham J. Williams, Whitmore; William C. Hunter, Buellville.

Pensions were granted to citizens of California today as follows:
Original—Eugene Batavia, Veterans' Home, Napa, \$8.
Increase—Special, March 23 (special act), Charles A. Nazro, San Diego, \$17 to \$50.
Original widow, etc.—Rebecca H. Potts, Garvanza, \$12.
Original—James H. Dorsey, Ponterville, \$8; Johan Schnebele, Yreka, \$10; Richard Moore, Sacramento, \$6; Matthew Skiffington, West Oakland, \$6.
Increase—George D. Leonard, San Francisco, \$6 to \$8; Nehemiah O. McKinsey, Soledad, \$8 to \$10.
Original widow, etc.—Carrie R. Dean, Placerville, \$8.

Found a Big Nugget.
[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TIMES.] WASHINGTON, April 2.—Under date of March 9, 1898, Consul Smith of Moscow says that a telegram from Tomsk announces the finding of a gold nugget weighing 70 pounds in the Spassk Prochodsk mines, situated on the river Chibyeik in the district of Yeansay. The nugget, says the Consul, will be found to take the eleventh place, as far as size is concerned, among the nuggets of the whole world, and the second among those found in Russia. The first was found in the South Ural Mountains.

Mathers' Senna "M," a gentle laxative; soothes sensitive systems. Satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded.—Adv.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.
Take Laxative Broom-Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. See the genuine has L. B. & Co. on each tablet.

FIRST ANNUAL BALL.
The Angel City Division, No. 54, Ladies' Auxiliary to O.R.C., will give a ball Monday evening, April 11, 1898, at Armory Hall, Corner Eighth and Spring. Tickets at Fitzgerald Music Company.

ETHICS OF CIVILIZATION.

WAYS IN WHICH ORIENTALS ARE WORTHY OF EMULATION.

Restlessness of Modern Life Deplored—Dress a Cause—Crowding of Rooms—Complicated Manner of Life.

"The Ethics of Our Civilization" was considered at the meeting of the Friday Morning Club yesterday, and an interesting paper by Mrs. R. W. Poinsett on the subject was followed by discussion, in which Mrs. C. M. Severance, Mrs. M. C. Graham, Rev. Eli Fay and others participated.

Mrs. Poinsett contrasted some of the habits and customs of the people of the Orient with those of Americans, and thought the simplicity of life and the repose of manner of the former might well be imitated by the latter. She said in part: "Never were any class so free to choose as the American women of today, and if we are not what we should be, it is a hundredfold more to our shame than if we dwelt in a land where women are not born to the inheritance of freedom. In our civilization there is doubtless much to admire; so much, in fact, that time is not long enough for its recital, and we admire it and congratulate ourselves without stint.

"Life has become a huge machine, whirling, roaring, relentless, and after the manner of machines, leaving out the individual thought, individual conscience and individual responsibility in a great measure. Very much of the grace, the sweetness and the naturalness of life have disappeared, and in place of them we have many things which we would be better without. Simplicity is as rare as the philosopher's stone, and, for repose, where it is to be found, it is in a sanatorium where a victim of nervous prostration is taking the rest cure for this new malady which has come with our high civilization."

The speaker referred to the restlessness, the desire for change, which she characterized as the most striking of those features of our civilization which it would be well to alter, and said: "It is hard to say whether this restlessness of modern life is a cause or an effect. I think it is both, for it feeds on what it produces, and goes on multiplying and radiating until we see it everywhere we look. Many of us see and admit this evil, but few try to remedy it. Perhaps from the feeling that it is useless to oppose such a current. But if anything is to be done to bring life back to a simpler and higher plane, women have to do it."

The speaker gave it as her opinion that one cause of the complicated question lay in dress and heartily approved the beautiful, healthful and simple clothes worn by the oriental women, contrasting them with the tightly-laced waists, pointed shoes and towering, uncomfortable hats of the American women. The constant change of fashion, drawing heavily on the money, time and strength of the modern woman, was dwelt upon and deplored, and the speaker also devoted considerable attention to the custom of over-crowding houses with furniture and ornaments. "There is no repose, no restfulness," she said, "in a room where the objects are so numerous and so varied that the eye cannot rest. The house must be spent in keeping them clean. If a woman can be found who in these days has time to do the things worth doing, who is not tired or is not too busy, she should be put upon a pedestal as the rarest and most beautiful ornament that could be found for our modern life. This complicated manner of life, this elaboration of unnecessary details, has grown upon us without our realizing it. It is still growing, and where it will end no one knows.

"Our whole nation is driven by such a pressure of doing that thinking does not always accompany it, and I am at a loss to say whether the whirl of social life or the whirl of the reformer's life is doing the greater harm. We have had reformers who have left noble imprints upon the world, but at present even the benevolent and high-minded are driven by the all-prevailing hurry, and in their belief that they can find a remedy for every human ill, mistakes are made which may prove more serious in the future than the ills they sought to remedy. The problems underlying socialism are among the most difficult the human mind can deal with, and yet it has become the fashion for those who want to help the world, but have only a superficial knowledge of these questions and an external relation to them, to throw themselves into the cause. It is to be feared that the much-lauded working man is a man of like passions with ourselves, and what he really wants, in brief, is an easy time. The desire to get something for nothing, or for as little as possible, is one of the greatest evils of our times, and is found in every rank of society, from the lady who carries home a prize won at cards, to the servant in the kitchen who asks high wages for wretched service.

"It is a fine thing to own beautiful objects and to gladden the hearts of our friends by sharing our pleasures with them, but display for the sake of display, or because we must do so as some one else does, is vulgar and demoralizing.

"To pay for what we have and to have only what we can pay for, is a rule which simplifies things very much and is good for Sundays as well as week days." The custom of attending a church and contributing nothing or next to nothing toward its support was spoken of very frankly, and the speaker said: "We hear much of the ineffectualness of churches lately, and we may be sure that just as long as congregations have no clearer ideas of mine and thine, and as long as they try to raise money by fairs and bazaars and other fictitious methods instead of by straightforward giving, they will continue to be ineffectual in greater or less degree. No true religion can ever be divorced from common sense or from the fundamental law of ethics. Any religion which teaches its followers that certain duties rest upon them which must be lived up to is fulfilling one of the first purposes of religion. We send missionaries to the heathen to teach them the error of their ways. Who is going to send missionaries to us to open our eyes to things as they really are?"

The reverence of children for parents and the habit of abstemiousness in oriental countries were cited as customs worthy of emulation by Americans, and the speaker thought that if we could have simpler and fewer dishes upon our tables we would have taken a long step toward real—not unearned—happiness. To these far-away orientals we also owe another virtue. If we are people of action, as well as ours, seem to be many. And when to the virtues we already have we add freedom from what enslaves us instead of making us happier, and less able to give precedence to the real rather than the transitory, I will think that, at last, our civilization has attained the rank we would claim for it.

Silverwood

FREE To Gentlemen

Every gentleman who visits our New Hat Department today will be presented with a useful and substantial kid match safe, whether looking or buying. Tomorrow is Easter Sunday. You ought to have a new hat. We've marked our new goods so that it is not necessary to pay a big price to get one. Good stylish hats at \$1.00; better ones at \$1.50 and \$2.00; still better at \$2.50, and the very best at \$3.00. Open till 11 o'clock tonight.

TR Silverwood

A Beautiful Easter Present, PRESENTED Wild Flowers of California, Prices 25c, 50c and \$1.00. For Sale at 246 South Parker's Broadway. (Near Public Library.) The largest, most varied and most complete stock of books west of Chicago.

"Easter" "Specials."

Just the kind of specials you will welcome on this Saturday before Easter. **Children's Trimmed Hats \$1.00 and up.** Not a single one but what is worth a great deal more; and is a great deal less than you could get them for anywhere else. **Ladies' Trimmed Hats \$2.50 and up.** And right here you may expect a pleasant surprise. We are bound to do the best trimmed-hat business in Los Angeles today, for we cut every price in the house; cut them deeply, too, so you had better get here early.

The Eclipse Millinery, 337 S. Spring St., Between Third and Fourth Streets.

We make it a part of our business to see that each instrument leaving our establishment is of the highest quality that can possibly be sold for a given price. Southern California Music Co. 225 W. 3d St.

DRUNKENNESS CURED

You need not pay till you say you're cured. Radical, positive, permanent. In 3 to 5 days—painless. No one will know when or how it was done. It's no experiment. Never too late. Let's talk it over.

DR. J. S. BROWN, Sanitarium 821-23 S. Broadway.

Do you use spectacles, glasses? Are you sure that they are properly fitted? If they are not, it's worse than having none at all.

There are too many novices in this business for you to take any chances. I attend to all this personally. I pay no salaries. My prices are right. Thorough Examination Free. DELANY, THE OPTICIAN, 213 S. SPRING ST. Best quality of crystal lenses \$1.00.

Polaski Suits are good suits; that's sure. 224 W. THIRD ST.

Newberry's

Fancy Ranch Eggs

2 doz, 25c.

H. JEVNE

Poland Spring Mineral Water, the Greatest Natural Water in the World Will Cure Disorders that Defy All Medical Skill.

Edward Ellis, president of the great locomotive works at Schenectady, New York, says: "Too much cannot be said of its purity and the consequent benefits resulting from its use. I take great pleasure in recommending it."

A carload of the genuine Poland Water, from Poland, Me., at Jevne's, 208-210 South Spring Street, Wilcox Building.

TO-DAY

Would be a good time to visit the big new store and examine for yourself those solid oak bedroom sets that are selling this week at \$15.

Pease's Prices Please. Niles Pease Furniture Co., 430-441-443 South Spring St.

Get Your Easter Hat at Siegel's

And you will Get { The Most Style The Most Quality The Most Wear The Best Looker } For Your Money

The largest, best and most complete stock of Men's Hats At \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00 and \$5.00.

SIEGEL THE HATTER, Under Nadeau Hotel

Gas Ranges

No fires to build No coal to carry No ashes to remove No danger from explosion. Prices: \$1.00 to \$50.00 Terms: One Dollar per month.

LOS ANGELES LIGHTING CO., 457 SOUTH BROADWAY

\$100 Buy one of our new style open touring cars made by Paterson. It will pay you to look at our stock before buying a vehicle. **HAWLEY, KING & CO. Cor. Broadway and Fifth St.**

\$3 Shoes Unequaled elsewhere at \$4. **Waterman's Shoe Store, 122 South Spring Street.**

Last Day of the Easter Trimmed Hat Sale.

Last but not greatest, to judge by the most imperative values offered in trimmed beauties. No woman will be without a stylish hat tomorrow if we can help it. No woman need let price stand in the way of making Easter what it should be. At \$3.85 \$4.85 \$5.85

We will today sell collections of trimmed hats that surpass any conception of millinery beauty at a moderate price you have ever known. Our windows tell the story plainly. The Store Will Be Open This Evening.

THE WONDER MILLINERY MEYER BROS., 219 SOUTH SPRING ST. LUD ZOBEL & CO.

Cad'smin Store Co.

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Treats successfully all Female Diseases and Irregularities; also Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma and other pulmonary troubles by the latest improved methods. Twenty-two years experience. The Opium, Morphine, and Cocaine habit cured in four to six weeks. No failures. No suffering. No hindrance to business. Consultation free. Rooms 215-217 Corner Block, 215 W. Third St.

LINDLEY'S MEMORY.

FORGOT HE HAD EXECUTED A BILL OF SALE.

Gave Testimony That He Hadn't His Opponents in the Klamath Land Suit Thought Differently.

PAPER PRODUCED IN COURT.

THEN HE REMEMBERED, BUT THOUGHT IT A MEMORANDUM.

Schooner Vine Returns from Central American Ports—Raymond Hanged at Folsom—Wendell Pioneer Dies at Sacramento.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

SAN FRANCISCO, April 8.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Hervey Lindley, whose name has been mentioned often enough in connection with political events to make it very familiar throughout the State, admitted in the United States Circuit Court today that he had given incorrect testimony.

He had denied positively that he signed a document which is involved in an important case in that court, and when the proof was produced that he had not only put his signature to the paper, but had written the entire document, he stated that he had forgotten that he had done so.

The men who are opposing him in court, commented on the fact that not until the evidence that he had testified wrongly was shown to be conclusive, was any offer made to correct the declarations given by him under oath.

The whole thing turned on the fact as to whether Lindley had made a bill of sale of the Klamath timber lands to Cook Brothers. Lindley was accused by the Cooks of purloining the bill of sale from their office after he had prepared it with his own hand and acknowledged it before a notary.

Lindley yesterday swore positively that he had never executed such a document, and Cook's lawyer further elicited from him an admission that he knew of no such document. Here is the verbatim testimony:

"Did you execute any document referring to the railroad and the railroad stock in which you were a party, and J. S. and W. E. Cook were also parties?"

"I did not."

"Did you acknowledge such an instrument before Squire Nichols, a notary public?"

"I did not. I have no knowledge of anything of the kind."

"Would you know it if you had?"

"I should think so."

"Mr. Lindley, did you execute any bill of sale to the two Cooks, at the date John R. Cook executed the document to you?"

"I don't know of any."

"Did you?"

"Not of my own knowledge."

"Well, would you have known it if you had?"

"Yes, sir."

"Did you do so then?"

"No, sir."

Yesterday Attorney Stratton, who conducted the examination, again sought to elicit some admission from Lindley about the bill of sale, but the witness gave such answers as would lead to the supposition that he had never seen any such document and that it was a wholly imaginary paper.

It transpired today that the bill of sale was supposed at the time he was testifying in Lindley's case at Klamath, on Thursday the Cooks produced a telegraphed affidavit from Nichols, the notary, that a bill of sale had been acknowledged by Lindley on April 23, 1897, and stated that they would bring the notary as a witness.

The fact that a copy of the writing was held by their attorney and had been telegraphed for, was also announced. Lindley heard but did not return to the stand to say that he might have been in error. He was more pale and nervous than usual, but when the notary's affidavit was offered, he remarked that there must have been some mistake about it. There was a possibility, it was said, that the latter press copy could not be found. This morning it was produced in court, however.

Attorney Pillsbury, who represents Lindley's company, thereupon started out officers of the company had told him the bill of sale in the safe was not signed. His side had not felt called upon to volunteer the information to their opponents about the document which, according to their belief, was not executed.

The original bill had been sent for, and Pillsbury produced it. He and his clients were surprised at finding that it was signed by Lindley and was acknowledged. It conveyed the log slide and the "log" railways as Lindley spelled the word.

In the afternoon Lindley went on the stand and said: "I was positive I had not signed it. A year ago I turned it over to S. Dean Mason, and never have had occasion to look at it since. I was as positive as that I am alive that it had never been executed. I never delivered it. I kept it in my pocket. I was to hold it. The Cooks took a copy of it as a memorandum of what the agreement was. I knew about that paper when I was testifying yesterday, but I thought it was only a memorandum, and did not think it was necessary to give any explanation. I don't think I saw them making the copy."

What will be done by the Cooks is uncertain. If they win they will probably be magnanimous but should they lose they have sufficient ground for a charge of perjury against Lindley. His testimony has excited much comment here among lawyers and laymen, as it is recognized as going beyond the limits

of railroad millionaires, whose memories are always treacherous in court, when it concerns their obligations to the government or to States.

ANOTHER ONE GONE.

Raymond Hanged at Folsom for Murdering Fred Andrews.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.] SACRAMENTO, April 8.—W. H. Raymond was hanged at Folsom prison this morning at 10 o'clock for the murder of Fred Andrews at Baden, San Mateo county, on November 17, 1897. The execution was unaccompanied by any incident. Raymond had nothing whatever to say upon the gallows, was cool and collected and died bravely.

Death occurred twelve minutes after the trap was sprung. Before the execution, Raymond received spiritual consolation from Rev. Father Hunt of Sacramento. Among those who witnessed the execution was Sheriff Mansfield of San Mateo county.

ROBBERY THE MOTIVE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.] SACRAMENTO, April 8.—The crime for which C. H. Raymond, alias S. E. Moore, suffered the death penalty in the State prison today was the murder of Fred Andrews at Baden, San Mateo county, on November 17, 1897. The tragedy occurred in Ferrier's hotel, the motive being robbery. After the deed was done, Raymond pronounced a full confession to the crime.

He stated that on the evening before the murder he and a companion, who like himself, was an ex-convict, and they planned to rob the hotel at Baden, confiding their intentions to Harry Ferrier, who is in prison for a term of death for the same offense. Late at night they entered the hotel, armed with revolvers, and called for the proprietor, who refused to answer their summons.

Two lodgers in the place, Andrews and Connelly, tried to induce them to leave. Ferrier was drawn, and Andrews was slightly injured by a shot in the leg. Raymond maintained that his real accomplice was James Willets, now in jail at Redwood City. Raymond's right name was Daniel Moore, who is in prison for a term of twenty-first infamy. U. S. A. He served at Fort Vancouver, where he deserted and subsequently was twice arrested under the name of George A. Moore. He was imprisoned in the State penitentiary for different crimes. Upon his release, he came to this State and was sentenced to serve a term of fifteen years in Folsom prison for burglary. He was discharged from there last September.

OLYMPIA ARRIVES.

Brings Job Lot of News from China and Japan.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] TACOMA (Wash.), April 8.—The mental liner Olympia arrived here today having returned from a tour of the three days, on account of a smallpox put ashore in Japan. The Olympia brings advices up to March 18. Besides the railway concessions already secured from China, Germany has also acquired another, for the laying of a railway between Chinampo and Ichow.

The steamer Shukuga Maru foundered off the coast of Setona March 9. The passengers are said to be safe. Five at Hirotsuka Machi destroyed 101 houses.

Minchong-Moku, who wanted to Russia, the lease of a coal station on Deer Island, having become Foreign Minister of Korea, all the other Ministers of State have tendered their resignations. They are being accepted, and the Ministers of the other State departments have impeached Minchong-Moku. He will probably be dismissed from office.

Russia has made a request that she should be conceded the privilege of laying the Liao Tung Railway, terminating in Port Arthur.

The British government has appointed Consul-General Jordan as British Minister to Korea.

Kim Hong Miak has been appointed Governor of Seoul.

Six hundred Formosa rebels attacked a gendarme barracks at Kimpo, but after a short engagement with troops sent from Seoul were dispersed.

During the trial trip of the new Tenny Maru the wind rose and the vessel heeled over, tilted and sank. Eleven persons were drowned.

The Russian government is preparing for the establishment of a mint at Vladivostok for the purpose of coining silver rubles for the payment of wages on the Manchurian Railway.

ENORMOUS LOSS.

Railway Company's Pattern Storehouse Gutted by Fire.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] SACRAMENTO, April 8.—The pattern storehouse of the Southern Pacific Company, a large three-story building on I street between Front and Second, was entirely gutted by fire today and the loss is practically incalculable, being estimated anywhere from \$200,000 to \$1,000,000.

All of the patterns used in the railroad shops since they were first built, except those being used in the foundries at the present time, went up in the flames, and to duplicate any article or moulding now in use will necessitate the making of new patterns from the drawings on file in the office of the master pattern-maker.

There were at least 4,000 patterns in the buildings, and all were consumed. Whether the loss is a serious one, with certainty, it is believed to have started from the heating pipes which ran through the building. It is estimated that it would take twenty months to duplicate the patterns destroyed.

It is extremely probable that the loss will result in a big lay-off in the shops, as moulders cannot possibly work until patterns have been made.

RUMOR VERIFIED.

The California Canneries Company Will be an English Company.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] SAN FRANCISCO, April 8.—The rumors of the sale of the California Canneries Company of this city to an English syndicate, which have been current here for a long time, have now been verified. The price paid the owners is \$750,000, and the new company has been capitalized for \$250,000. This is regarded by persons fully informed upon the subject as the first of a series of similar deals of the same nature by English capitalists who desire to invest their money in California industries.

JOINT RESOLUTION.

Legislature Urged to Provide Building for Criminal Insane.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] SAN FRANCISCO, April 8.—The State Lunacy Commissioners held a conference with the State prison directors in the office of the Attorney-General today, to consider the plans urged by the Lunacy Commissioners of confining insane convicts within the prison grounds.

The discussion of the fact was brought out that ten years ago the Legislature made an appropriation of

\$25,000 for such a purpose, but the amount was never made use of and re-verted to the State treasury. After full and exhaustive discussion, the following joint resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, that the Legislature be and it is requested that the Legislature do construct a building to be located at Folsom State prison, Sacramento county, Cal., for the care and custody of criminal insane exclusively."

FROM SILVER TO GOLD.

Schooner Vine Returns from Central American—Going to Klondike.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.] SAN FRANCISCO, April 8.—The schooner Vine, built by Capt. John E. Burns, the Tacoma millionaire, with the intention of cruising around the world, has arrived from Central American ports with a party of prospectors who have been looking for bargains in silver mines.

Capt. A. E. Small was in command of the vessel. The fortune-hunters were Mr. and Mrs. William Amoy of Pittsburgh, three brothers named Graham, of Pittsburgh, Eugene Amoy of Sacramento, and H. Steward of Texas. The expedition was gone several months.

Prospecting was made in Salvador, Costa Rica and Honduras. Silver mines were sought, but no satisfactory properties were found. The vessel has been chartered by a party of thirty eastern gold-seekers who are going to the Klondike.

TORPEDO BOAT ROWAN.

First War Vessel Built in Washington—Launched Successfully.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] SEATTLE, Wash., April 8.—The United States torpedo boat Rowan, the first war vessel built in the State of Washington, was successfully launched this afternoon. She was christened by Mrs. Edward Moore, wife of Lieut. Edward Moore.

It is expected to have the Rowan ready for service within two weeks' time. The Rowan is 170 feet long and 17 feet wide. Her normal draught is 5 feet 6 inches. She is armed with two 12-inch guns and has two triple-expansion engines. Her combined indicated horse power is 3,300. Her contract speed is 26 knots per hour.

Mythical "Island of Gold."

SAN FRANCISCO, April 8.—The schooner Altair has been let out to build for the summer season a "Island of Gold" that H. Talbot Watson and several British associates have gone in search of in the schooner Free Trade. Capt. Gilber of the Altair says he alone has the exact location of the El Dorado, and that Capt. Moore of the Free Trade has only a general idea and is not likely to find the treasure alleged to exist there.

Sold Under Foreclosure.

SAN JOSE, April 8.—The St. James Hotel property was sold today under foreclosure proceedings. The property was purchased by the new board of regents of the University of California, judgment creditor, for \$92,110, amount of judgments. There are secondary mortgages held by other parties. The property is said to be worth much more than \$100,000.

Trading Stamps Upheld.

SACRAMENTO, April 8.—Judge G. G. Davis of the City Justice Court today decided that a city ordinance prohibiting the issuing of trading stamps was unconstitutional and set aside a judgment of the city court charging A. D. Christianson, a merchant, who had been arrested for violating the ordinance.

Wealthy Pioneer Dies.

SACRAMENTO, April 8.—Jefferson Wilcoxson, one of Sacramento's oldest and wealthiest citizens, died today. He was aged 82 years. He was a native of Kentucky, but lived a number of years in Missouri. He came to California in 1845. It is estimated that the deceased was worth over \$100,000, which he distributed among relatives some months ago.

DERVISHES ROUTED.

MAHMOUD A PRISONER AND HIS ARMY DESTROYED.

The Boss Rebel Caught Hiding in a Hole Under a Bed—British Loss Not So Heavy as It Might Have Been—Most Brilliant Engagement.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.] ALBANY, CAMP (Nubia) April 8.—[By African Cable.] The Sirdar's force numbered 12,000 men, with twenty-four guns, under Col. Long and twelve Maxim. The enemy left steadily with 10,000 men, but they suffered a bit from desertions since. The enemy was at first practically concealed under a tree in a strong zariba, running around the whole position. The British reached Mahmoud's position at 6 a.m. today. The enemy was evidently aware of our approach. After an hour of heavy bombardment, the brigades were formed up and carried the position at the point of the bayonet, under a tremendous fire from the enemy. The zariba was torn away, but the enemy obstinately clung to the trenches and were bayoneted in them. During the whole admirable bombardment by Col. Long not a single British man was visible. Mahmoud was captured by the Tenth Soudanese Battalion. He was under guard the whole time his men were fighting. Osman Digna fled, as usual. The prisoners said that Mahmoud's forces deserted in large numbers before the battle. The enemy's guns, baggage, animals and standards were captured. The British loss would have been much heavier if the enemy had not fled.

The Dervish fire was very heavy, and the British loss was mostly before reaching the zariba. Col. Murray and his horse shot under him, and was wounded in the arm. The enemy certainly behaved with great bravery. The prisoners say they lost heavily by the bombardment before the advance. Some of the enemy tried to break across the river at an early stage, but were beaten back by the Dervish horsemen. The troops under Capt. Beatty set the enemy's camp afire in many places. Dervish Red fell at the head of a men.

The authorities said today's battle the most brilliant ever fought in the Sudan, everything having been carried straight through without a hitch or a check. Inside the zariba there was an astonishing labyrinth of earthworks.

The Dervish dead is more than 2,000. The night march was as well as that of Tel el Kheir. Soudanese and British strove to be first in the race and to be the first in the attack. As usual several brigades claim the honor. The enemy opened with such a terrific fire that the British were dropping on all sides. It was as venomous a fusillade as troops were ever called upon to face.

Mahmoud's army is practically wiped out. Four thousand of his followers have been taken prisoner, and he himself has been caught hiding in a hole under a bed. He is a tall, dimpled, sensuous-looking black bagger, about 35 years of age, with a very fair complexion. When taken he was dressed in a richly-embroidered robe.

SPORTING RECORD.

STOUT'S LAST FIGHT.

DIES FROM A JOLT GIVEN BY THE OMAHA KID.

Latter is Much Distressed—Says He Will Never Fight Again—Was Immediately Arrested.

RELEASED LATER UNDER BONDS.

STOUT FELL IN TWELFTH ROUND NEVER REGAINED CONSCIOUSNESS.

Rich Burns Handicap to Be Run Off Today—Application of Eddie Jones Denied—Triplet Challenge Accepted.

ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] COLUMBUS (O.), April 8.—George Stout of Philadelphia, who was knocked out by Oscar Gardner, the Omaha Kid, in a hot fight last night, died from the effects of the blow this morning. It was in the twelfth round that the fatal jolt was delivered, Stout fell heavily and never regaining consciousness.

He was ordered taken to the hospital by a physician, but nothing could be done for him. Gardner and Mike Connelly and P. H. Sullivan, his seconds, are arrested and will be held for trial pending the coroner's verdict. A post-mortem examination is to be held to determine the cause of death. The knockout was a short right arm swing on the jaw.

RELEASED UNDER BONDS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] COLUMBUS (O.), April 8.—Gardner was released tonight under \$700 bond, pending his preliminary hearing. He is much distressed over Stout's death, and says he will never fight again.

The other men were arrested after the fight was over. Stout was released after the fight, but he could not be held on any charge, as the Mayor had given permits for the fight.

RICH BURNS HANDICAP.

Well Balanced Field Will Decide It.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.] SAN FRANCISCO, April 8.—The rich Burns handicap, which ranks as one of the most valuable prizes of the turf, \$10,000 being divided in the proportion of \$7000 to the winner, \$2000 to second and \$1000 to third, will be decided tomorrow at the Oakland track. The distance is one mile and a quarter. The contest for the stake, this, its fourth year, promises to be one of the most brilliant of the season. The field has been so well balanced by the handicapper that opinion as to the probable result is evenly divided among the closest students of the racing game.

In all probability twelve contenders will sport silk for the stake tomorrow. Senator Bland, the Montana crack, has the doubtful honor of carrying top weight, 125 pounds. He will be ridden by Piggott. Buck Massie with 120 pounds comes next in order of weight, and will be piloted by Clayton. Ostler has 122 pounds to carry, but has packed weight so successfully lately that he is considered one of the most dangerous of the competitors.

The former won 23 years ago, and with Tuberville in the saddle figures prominently. Scarborough, last year's Derby winner, has been working exceptionally well lately, and with 115 pounds and Hennessy up, has an undeniable chance. Ed Corrigan will be represented by the Longfellow mare, Wint Dance (115), which has been in great form at distances from one to two miles recently.

Traverser (119) and Candelaria (105) will carry the Burns & Waterhouse stakes. The former won the house 122 pounds in 2:45 1/2 on Saturday last. Candelaria has not yet started this season, but has worked well with his stable companion, Lins (107). He will have the services of H. Martin, and is considered to be hard to beat, despite his poor showing last Saturday. Matt Stern (106) on form has a fair chance of making up for his loss of the previous year. He has a good boy to ride him. Fensovanna has 102 and Maribel 94 pounds, and may also start, but have apparently little or no chance.

OKLAND SUMMARY.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] SAN FRANCISCO, April 8.—The weather at Oakland was fine and the track fast. Results:

Seven furlongs, selling: Charles Le Bel, 107 (H. Martin) 1 to 1; Duke of York, 104 (Ames) 50 to 1; second: Elsmore, 110 (McIntyre) 10 to 1; third: time 1:29 1/2. Duke of York 1 to 1; P. A. Finnegan, 92 (Holmes) 20 to 1; third: time 1:42. Paraisseuse, Royal Fan, Also Ran and Stone L also ran.

One mile, selling: Merry Roy, 109 (T. Sloan) 13 to 5; Tom Smith, 107 (H. Martin) 10 to 1; second: M. L. 104 (Ames) 50 to 1; third: time 1:43 1/2. Olive, Robbins, Burward, Carter D. Zarula, Sylvester, Jay Watson and Los Teros also ran.

Three and a half furlongs, selling: Ojal, 95 (Ruiz) 3 to 1; Banerow, 102 (Thompson) 13 to 5; second: Sweet Lucky Star, 108 (Stuffer) 10 to 1; third: time 1:42. Paraisseuse, Royal Fan, Also Ran and Stone L also ran.

One mile and a sixteenth, selling: Lost 107 (H. Martin) 4 to 1; second: Paul Par, 109 (H. Martin) 50 to 1; third: time 1:43 1/2. Paraisseuse, Royal Fan, Also Ran and Stone L also ran.

Five and a half furlongs, selling: Lucky Star, 108 (Stuffer) 10 to 1; second: Miss Ruth, 109 (Enos) 60 to 1; third: time 1:48 1/2. Artieus, Roy Carter, H. Martin, 2nd; Don Claren, 103 (McDonald) 60 to 1; third: time 1:48 1/2. Earl Cochran, Cody, Red Tierra, Salisbury II and Glad Eyes also ran.

One mile and a sixteenth, selling: Sweet Faverdale, 107 (Thorne) 7 to 5; second: Plan 88 (Woods) 7 to 2; second: time 1:43. Amella Ponso, Song and Dance and Lena also ran.

Five and a half furlongs, selling: Sport McAllister, 114 (Hennessy) 60 to 1; second: Miss Ruth, 109 (Enos) 60 to 1; third: time 1:48 1/2. Artieus, Roy Carter, H. Martin, 2nd; Don Claren, 103 (McDonald) 60 to 1; third: time 1:48 1/2. Earl Cochran, Cody, Red Tierra, Salisbury II and Glad Eyes also ran.

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Nimrod second, His Brother third; time 1:14 1/2.

Seven furlongs, selling: Blithful won, Lady of the West second, Jim Little third; time 1:29 1/2.

Four and a half furlongs, Maxwell House stakes: Six Dervish won, Bell Mell second, Clarence B. third; time 1:15 1/2.

Six furlongs, selling: Holy Land won, G. R. Longhurst second, Koscio third; time 1:15 1/2.

Six furlongs: Fervor won, Aunt Bird second, Sim W. third; time 1:14 1/2.

Six furlongs: Six Dervish won, Bombardier second, Katie Longfellow third; time 1:16.

Jockey Club Decisions.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 8.—At a meeting of the board of stewards of the California Jockey Club tonight the application of Eddie Jones for reinstatement was denied, and it was further resolved that he should be barred off the track. Both Spencer and Taylor were reinstated. The case of Horvitz was reopened, and a number of witnesses were examined, but no decision was reached.

Silver Pencilled Hamburgs.

[H. S. Babcock in Country Gentleman.] Not long ago a correspondent asked the following question: "What is the best fowl for eggs, irrespective of other qualities?" With some hesitation, for there are quite a number of fowls which make a strong bid for this position. I answered, the silver-pencilled Hamburg. This answer, however, had to be qualified by limiting the question to the number of the eggs. The silver-pencilled Hamburg is a small fowl, and the eggs are small. The Leghorn will lay nearly as many eggs, and Leghorn eggs are of good size. But the Leghorn is considerably larger than the Hamburg.

Among the first fowls that I ever owned was a Bolton Gray pullet. This fowl made a record of 130 eggs in 130 days, a record which I have never yet seen equalled by any other fowl. The Bolton Gray is but another name for the silver-pencilled Hamburg. Indeed, this fowl has masqueraded under quite a variety of names—"every-day layer," "ever-ready layer," "clustrap," etc. But under whatever name it has been known it has sustained its reputation for phenomenal prolificacy.

Strictly speaking, there is no breed or variety of fowls absolutely destitute of the instinct of incubation. I have had a white Leghorn hen of the bluest of blue blood sit, hatch and rear a brood of chickens, and I presume silver-pencilled Hamburgs will do the same. Yet, speaking from personal experience, I never had a silver-pencilled Hamburg hatch a brood of chickens. In my experience, has been to have an occasional hen cluck for a day or two when she had finished her litter of eggs, but without taking to the nest. Still, I believe it quite possible

FAILED TO ELECT.

SAN DIEGO NORMAL SCHOOL WITHOUT A PRESIDENT.

State Board of Normal School Trustees Holds an All-day Session in This City.

GOV. BUDD FAILED TO COME.

GENEROUS GIFT TO THE SAN JOSE NORMAL SCHOOL.

Unable to Agree, the Trustees Request That Another Meeting to Elect a President Be Held in Six Months.

An all-day joint session of the State Board of Normal School Trustees was held yesterday in the library of the Normal School, at which all such schools in the State were represented. It had been expected that Gov. Budd would be in attendance. By virtue of his office he is president of the board of trustees, and as the most important matter which was considered at the meeting was the election of a president of the San Diego State Normal School, it was thought certain that he would participate, his interest in that matter being manifest. He did not come, however, but sent a telegram, which was received after the other trustees had assembled, in which he stated that other important business prevented his coming. In his absence A. E. Pomeroy of this city was chosen to preside. The State educational department was represented by S. T. Black, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, who acted as secretary of the meeting. The following trustees were in attendance: Los Angeles—President Pierce, Trustees Brooks, Lukens, Wilson and Pomeroy.

San José—President Randall, Trustees Pitman, Doolittle and Mrs. Wilson, Chico—President Ritter, Trustees Graham, Oliver, Harvey and Reynolds, San Diego—Trustees Guy, Fisher, Hinde and Toland.

After the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting, Trustee Guy objected to the use of the word "special" as referring to the present session in that part of the minutes which referred to the calling of this meeting. This precipitated a long discussion of the question as to whether the meeting was a special session. The minutes were finally adopted as read.

The San José representatives presented a communication in which it was stated that Mrs. M. P. O'Connor of San José had offered to give the San José State Normal School her fine collection of paintings and statuary. The condition upon which the gift is made is that in event of the abandonment of the school or its removal to another part of the State, the works of art are to revert to the city of San José, and are to be a part of the public property of that city. Another provision is that the collection be cared for by that city, and that \$20,000 be raised for the purpose of providing a suitable building for the collection. The donation is valued at between \$75,000 and \$100,000, and is one of the finest collections of works of art in the State. The matter was referred to a committee consisting of Trustees Wilson, Graham and Guy, to report later during the session.

The proposition to change the titles of the presidents of the normal schools to that of "principal" was defeated by a vote of 7 yeas and 11 nays.

The reports of Presidents Pierce of Los Angeles, Ritter of Chico and Randall of San José were received and read. Each of the presidents made several recommendations as to what he considered would improve the normal schools and the educational system generally, and later the matter of the adoption of these recommendations caused considerable debate. Trustee Brooks moved that all of them except when they conflicted be adopted, but before a vote was taken on this motion a substitute was offered providing that the recommendations contained in the reports of the presidents be referred to a committee consisting of the three presidents, to report at the next meeting. This substitute was adopted.

Nearly every trustee entered into the discussion which followed the presentation of a petition from the graduates of 1898, asking that their diplomas recognize the one year's work added to the course of study. The board was unable to agree upon the matter, and a motion that the petition be filed was finally adopted.

The matter of the election of a president of the San Diego Normal School came up in the regular order of business, but as the representatives of business school desired more time in which to consult over the matter, action was deferred until the afternoon session.

During the noon recess there was an unsuccessful effort to agree upon a president for the San Diego school.

There were a number of applications for the position, and all of the applicants seemed to have their friends. It has therefore been the custom to permit the trustees of the school to name their president and for that purpose the San Diego trustees held a caucus during the noon hour. The meeting was held in a room, and for more than an hour an effort was made to secure an election. It was afterward announced that the contest had narrowed down to Prof. C. Meredith, principal of the High School at Santa Ana, and Prof. F. L. Burke of Clark University, near Worcester, Mass. Just before the vote was taken it was made public that the State Superintendent, Black and Trustee Guy favored Prof. Burke, while Trustees Toland and Hinde voted for Prof. Meredith. No decision was reached at the caucus.

When, during the afternoon session, the matter again came up, there was little discussion. It was finally decided that the election be deferred until the meeting for the purpose of holding the election within the next six months.

The special committee appointed at the morning session submitted the following report:

"Your committee appointed to consider the gift of Mrs. M. P. O'Connor begs leave to report that the board having heard with great satisfaction of the offer of Mrs. M. P. O'Connor of San José to donate to the State of California in trust for the Normal School at San José, valuable paintings and other works of art for the benefit of the educational system of the State, hence leave to express its high appreciation of the offer and its gratitude for the spirit which has inspired the gift, expressing also the hope that such an expression shall be an incentive to others in producing like interests.

"Resolved, that a copy of this report and resolution be transmitted to Mrs. M. P. O'Connor.

The report was unanimously adopted without comment.

The matter of securing to school teachers the benefit during vacation of the advantages of Normal School training was discussed for nearly an hour. It was decided that the teachers secure this training and at the same time the necessity for giving Normal School instructors a vacation was recognized. It was stated that there was need for

some means of making the Normal schools available for this service during the summer. The matter was referred to a committee, consisting of the president of the Normal Schools, Mrs. Wilson and Superintendent of Public Instruction Black.

Prof. Ritter of Chico called attention to the fact that because the students of the training school were not included when the apportionment of school funds was made, it being based upon the number of pupils in other public schools, there was a loss of about \$8 per pupil. He desired that the whole board endeavor to have this corrected. In that connection a motion was adopted requesting the Governor to call a special meeting of the joint boards at Sacramento at a convenient time, during the next session of the Legislature, for the purpose of estimating the appropriations needed by the Normal Schools, and suggesting such other legislation as may be considered necessary.

An informal reception was tendered the visiting trustees last evening at the Normal School, in which many of the teachers in the Los Angeles schools took part. The building was handsomely decorated and between 8 p.m. and 10 p.m. the trustees were introduced to the local educators and other visitors.

A SIAMESE CLAIM.

DR. M. A. CHEEK AWARDED DAMAGES BY THE ARBITRATOR.

Sir Nicholas J. Hannen Decides That the Californian Suffered to the Extent of \$350,000—The Claim Pending for Six Years.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TIMES.] WASHINGTON, April 8.—The case of Dr. M. A. Cheek against the Siamese government, which was decided today by the arbitrator, Sir Nicholas J. Hannen, British Consul-General and Chief Justice of Shanghai, is one of considerable importance, involving as it does the rights of foreign traders in Siam. The arbitrator awards \$350,000 to the heirs of Dr. Cheek, who live in California, \$200,000 of which are punitive. The history of this notable case is as follows:

Dr. Cheek was an American medical missionary, sent to Siam in 1874 by the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions. He located in Cheangmai, the capital of Northern Siam, and the center of the extensive teak forests of Siam. In the course of his work he acquired an intimate knowledge of the Siamese language and customs, and also became acquainted with the minute details of the teak trade.

With the true commercial instinct of the Yankee, Dr. Cheek saw that here was an excellent opportunity to make a fortune. His skill as a physician and surgeon had brought him into intimate relations with persons of rank and influence. By this means he obtained leases of large teak forests, and entered upon the business of working teak wood and rafting it several hundred miles down to Bangkok, where it was marketed. It is impossible to successfully carry on the working of teak wood without elephants. These intelligent animals are trained to pick and carry large teak logs from the forests where they are cut, to the streams on which they are floated to market. The elephants also assist in "owning," or working the rafts forward down the streams, which are filled with obstructions.

Dr. Cheek devoted the profits of his work to the purchase of elephants, and acquired a large herd, numbering seventy-six. He also purchased a large outfit of tools necessary to carry on the work. He came to be known as the most successful teak trader in Siam, and was known as the "timber king."

He had, however, two formidable rivals, said in the Borneo Company and the B. & B. Trading Corporation. In 1889 or 1890, realizing the need of greater capital to successfully carry on the business in competition with these powerful British companies, Dr. Cheek induced Prince Warawan Nakorn, Siamese Minister of Finance, representing the Siamese government, to loan him half a million dollars, and entered into a kind of partnership arrangement with the government in the teak business. As security for the loan Dr. Cheek executed a "bill of sale mortgage" in favor of Prince Warawan on his seventy-six elephants and tools and on all teak wood which he then had cut in the forests. Dr. Cheek was to pay interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum.

By the terms of the agreement which was to operate for ten years, Dr. Cheek was to manage the working of the forests and the transportation of the wood to Bangkok, where it was to be sold and the profits divided—one-third to the government and two-thirds to Dr. Cheek. The latter proceeded in the business under this agreement. The first year was a favorable one, a considerable quantity of wood was worked down to Bangkok, and at the end of the year accounts were balanced and the profits divided, the doctor paying the interest on the loan. The second and third years being dry and no water in the streams, it was impossible to work the teak down, and the doctor was unable to make his interest payments.

According to his contention the stipulation to pay interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum did not necessarily contemplate the payment of interest each year. He maintained that according to the well-known custom of the teak trade, interest was payable when there had been a good year, enabling the dealer to get his timber to market and make sales. At this time he had in the forests and in the streams at various points between Cheangmai and Bangkok about a million dollars' worth of teak wood, enough to pay the loan made him, principal and interest, and leave a handsome surplus.

The Siamese government insisted that the interest was payable each year and after endeavoring to secure payment, in the summer of 1892, forcibly took possession of all the wood which the doctor had gotten out, sold the same at auction and appropriated the proceeds to its own use.

Although there was a treaty in force between the United States and Siam, providing for the determination of disputes between Americans and Siamese, in conjunction with the proper Siamese officers, this treaty provision was not invoked. Nor did the Siamese government institute any proceedings in its own judicial tribunals to determine whether Dr. Cheek had violated the agreement. That government was not content with its forcible seizure of the wood. It is said that it went further and issued a royal proclamation directing all persons who owed Dr. Cheek to pay him a certain sum of money, and stating that he would accept payment thereof on most favorable terms to the debtor. The proceeding of the Siamese government destroyed Dr. Cheek's credit, rendered it impossible for him to continue his operations, and, in fact, compassed his financial ruin.

He was left, not with "an elephant on his hands," but with seventy-six, none of which he could sell or lease, as no one cared to incur the enmity of the Siamese government.

The government would have taken possession of these elephants, but for the prompt intervention of the United States Minister at Bangkok. Dr. Cheek brought the matter to the attention of the State Department at Washington, and preferred a claim against the Siamese government. The matter was carried through the acts of that government

Special Announcement.

THE BOOK OF THE HOUR.

Murat Halstead's



Story of Cuba.

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Containing a vivid account of the Overwhelming Tragedy

Destruction of the Maine.

New and Splendid Illustrations of Consul-General Lee, Captain Sigsbee, Ex-Minister De Lome, General Blanco, the Battleship Maine as she was and is.

Price, by mail or at the counter, \$2.00.

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Easter Sunday.

Ladies who have delayed making their Glove purchases will find in the following offerings exceptional values to fill every Easter want.

At \$1.00 Pair... Ladies' 2-clap Kid Gloves in latest spring colors.

At \$1.25 Pair... 4 Button French Kid Gloves, embroidered backs, rare value.

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EASTER VEILINGS—New ideas direct from Paris. French Pattern Veils, correct Parisian styles... 40c, 50c, 75c and up.

TOSCA VEILING—Fish net mesh, small, medium and large dots... 15c, 20c, 35c yard and up.

But the mental strain and anxiety which he had undergone caused his death in July, 1895, before the claim had been presented to the Siamese government. The claim was retained by his estate, and in August, 1895, Secretary Olney directed the United States Minister at Bangkok to present the claim to Siam. The Siamese government in due time replied, denying liability, and presenting a counter claim against Dr. Cheek's estate for the money advanced him, with interest thereon. After several further negotiations, an agreement was entered into providing for the reference of the two claims to arbitration. It being stipulated that if an award were made in favor of the Siamese government, it should be against the Cheek estate and not against the United States.

Eminent counsel retained by both parties. Among others, M. F. Lowder, a prominent English lawyer of Yokohama, appeared for the Cheek estate, and the Siamese government was represented by Sir Rolin Jacques, the learned Belgian jurist and international lawyer. Warner P. Sutton of Washington was attorney for the estate in the United States.

Dr. Cheek left a widow and several children in this country.

The case attracted extraordinary attention in Siam, both because of the magnitude of the pecuniary interests involved and the probable effect of the decision of the arbitrator, which had been rendered on the future prospects of foreign traders in Siam.

They All Love Jack.

[New York Evening Telegram.] Celebrities who have fought their way to distinction and who have carved their names upon the memories of their fellow-men have sat in the Manhattan theater within the past week. They have forgotten the incessant buzz of the stock ticker, the clamor of political conflict, and the tumult of international complication. At this time they have been watching a play which depicts American rustic life, "Way Down East," some of them have been carried back in fancy to the far happier days when they were reared among arches, chasing butterflies, robbing birds' nests, and driving the cattle home, down on the old farm.

No demonstration has marked the coming or going of these great men. When Sir Squire Bancroft, an English actor, knighted by his queen, was ushered into a box but one person in the house recognized him. The unostentatious entrance of David B. Hill, the former ruler of this State, and its representative in the Senate of the United States, provoked only a faint stir of curiosity. There was but a ripple of whispered comment at the coming of Richard Croker, the commanding central figure in the bitterest political campaign that New York has ever known. There was no ado over these worldly celebrities or others scarcely less distinguished. It is not our way to honor individuals while they are engaged in the pursuits or pleasures of private life.

On a Monday night the house rang with cheers and hand-clappings and shouts of applause upon the advent of a man. He had no aristocratic companions, no small, horde of fawning satellites. His hair was frosted a little. His frank, honest blue eyes were left, not left, but it was further sympathy and flash forth stern denunciations to danger. His smooth-shaven cheeks were as clear and ruddy as a country school girl's. His figure was sturdy and well knit, his hands calloused by hard labor, his bearing manly and gallant.

No one in the crowded theater had ever seen or heard of this man before. And yet when he strode down the center aisle, just as the curtain had fallen on the first act, he received such an ovation as would be accorded to a

HOW AND WHY

The Unusual Spectacle of Desirable, first class SHOES—products of the best manufacturing factories in the country—selling at retail at prices lower than it cost to make them—lower than such goods have ever before been sold—is of course exciting wonder and surprise on every hand. Why we do it—how we can afford to do it—are questions not now to the point. We have an object—you have the benefit, if you buy.

Our big double store is crowded every hour of the day, and nobody goes away disappointed.

Ladies' fine kid, sewed, button shoes, J. & T. Cousin's make 50c, 75c, \$1, \$1.25, \$1.50.

Ladies' fine kid, hand-sewed, button shoes, Laird, Shober & Mitchell's make, 75c, \$1, \$1.50, \$2, \$2.50.

Ladies' low shoes, Laird, Shober & Mitchell's, J. & T. Cousin's and other standard makes, 50c, 75c, \$1, \$1.25 and \$1.50.

Men's shoes, French calf and German cordovan, Johnson & Murphy's, E. Heiser's and other standard makes, \$3, \$3.60 and \$4.

Men's patent leather shoes, \$2.50 and \$3.
Infants' shoes at 10c, 20c, 25c, 35c, 55c, 75c.
Children's shoes at 50c, 55c, 60c, 65c, 75c, \$1.
Misses' shoes at 50c, 65c, 75c, 85c, 95c, \$1.10.
Youths' and Boys' shoes at 75c, 90c, \$1, \$1.10, \$1.15, \$1.35.

You will notice that these are no inferior, second-class goods, but the very best Shoes have been sold cheap before, but they were "cheap" goods. There is a big difference between "cheap" shoes at a low price and good shoes at a still lower price. If you can appreciate real bargains come to the

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Away With Drugs.

Here is a Grand Remedy Which Has Earned the Praise of the Nation.

Dr. Sanden's Electric Belt is a simple remedy, giving the life born of electricity into weak nerves it arouses them to renewed energy, it weakens dormant strength and gives fresh vigor to the body.

It Cures when Drugs Fail

Drugging is a habit. Stop it. Let Nature restore the energy to your stomach, liver, kidneys and nerves. Dr. Sanden's Belt will do it.

Book for Either Sex free. If possible, call and test the Belt free of charge.

DR. A. T. Sanden 204 South Broadway, Cor. Second Street, Los Angeles, Cal.
Office Hours—8 to 6; evenings, 7 to 9. Sundays, 10 to 12.
Dr. Sanden's office is up stairs. His Belts cannot be bought in drug stores.

CONSUMPTION CURED. Dr. W. Harrison Ballard 415 S. Spring St.

BAKER & HAMILTON. Traps, Surreys, Stanhopes, Phaetons, Buggies, Bicycles, etc.

ASSIGNEE SHOE 50c on the \$ SALE 335 S. Spring St.

Dr. Pritchard, The Pioneer Official Surgeon of Los Angeles, Cal. Diseases and all Female Disorders a specialty. Private Hospital. Send for book free.

Bumiller & Marsh, HATTERS, FURNISHERS, SHIRT MAKERS, 120 South Spring Street

SEE THIS SAW? A Laundry should not be a machine shop. **Th SAW-EDGE-MACHINE** IS A SMOOTH PROPOSITION FOR COLLARS AND CUFFS... **The Empire Steam Laundry** 119 S. MAIN ST. LOS ANGELES

PRESCOTT HOPEFUL.

BELIEF THAT WHIPPLE MAY BE RETAINED.

Engineer Schuyler Investigating
Present's Proposed System of
Water Supply and Sewerage.

FLORENCE CANAL IS FOR SALE.

MINING IS ACTIVE THROUGHOUT
ARIZONA.Augustus Whelan, Murdered at
Globe—Gored to Death by the
Family Cow—Fence in Moun-
tain Lion Sculp.

PRESCOTT, (Ariz.) April 3.—[Reg-
ular Correspondence.] The troops at
Whipple Barracks are packing up and
the fort will soon be garrisoned only by
a meager guard. But there is still hope,
locally, that the post has not been per-
manently abandoned. There has been
some official information that the Whipple
may be rehabilitated when the cruel
war is over. Among the citizens who
were prompt in protesting against the
abandonment order was President F.
M. Murphy, of the Santa Fe, Prescott
and Phoenix Railway. He received
prompt reply from Secretary of War
Alger. The reply was: "We are as-
sembling all troops for an emergency.
Have ordered and must take the force
from Whipple Barracks. Have ordered
a non-commissioned officer and two or
three men to guard the property and
will take up the question of perma-
nently abandoning the post hereafter."
A later dispatch was from Mr. Murphy's
brother, ex-Delegate to Congress N. O.
Murphy, who is now in Washington,
and gave assurance that the perma-
nent abandonment of the post was not
necessarily to be presumed. N. O.
Murphy has also been advised by Gen.
E. S. Otis, commanding the Department
of the Colorado, that that officer will
strongly urge the retention of the bar-
racks and their improvement.

J. D. Snyder, the Los Angeles Irriga-
tion engineer, is in the city and is en-
gaged in investigation of the proposed
water storage and sewerage propo-
sitions, on which are based an issuance
of \$150,000 municipal bonds, on which
(the taxpayers are to vote April 19). Little
opposition to the issue of bonds has
been manifested, there seeming to be
a general belief that the proposed tax
valuation of Prescott, \$1,500,000, will
gain from the improvements far more
than enough to pay the interest on the
bonds. The only question seems to be
whether the plans of the local engi-
neers have been well designed and
whether the city will gain an ample
supply of pure water through the ex-
penditure of the \$150,000 designed to be
used for the purpose.

Mineral continues active throughout
Yavapai county, and has been stimu-
lated materially in the eastern Brad-
shaw through the prospect for the
early completion of the Big Bug Rail-
way. Cyanide plants are being placed
upon dozens of the old properties in the
hills, taking out the valuable blue ore
passed by the wasteful methods of the
past. One of these plants will be on the
Little Jesse mine in the Big Bug dis-
trict. An experiment has been made
in treating thirty or more tons of a
day saved about 90 per cent. of the as-
say value of the tailings. The success
of the process on the tailings has en-
couraged John S. Jones, owner of the
mine, to consider a process for the re-
duction of his ores wholly by means of
cyanide, without the intermediate
stages of mill and concentrator. The
noted Yarnell mine, in the Antelope Hill
district, near Congress, is also to have
a cyanide plant of the latest design.
Yarnell has an immense body of gold
ore, but of low grade.

There has been a harvest of wild ani-
mals during the last winter in the hills
of Yavapai county, and many have been
the scalps on which the Board of Su-
pervisors has cheerfully paid bounty.
Joe Drew, one of the hunters, has a
record of twelve lion scalps this ses-
son, and James Barney recently re-
ported to Prescott with three. Each is
worth \$20 at the Subvener's office.
Barney also brought in six bear scalps
to add to eight deposited by him after
a little campaign last summer. The
best bear story of the many comes
from Turkey Creek, where Thomas
Thompson, a few days ago, killed a
cinnamon bear that weighed over 700
pounds.

THE FLORENCE CANAL.

Proposition for Its Purchase by the
Farmers.

FLORENCE, (Ariz.) April 3.—[Reg-
ular Correspondence.] An enterprise
that at inception was expected to
work the greatest of good to Florence
and its surrounding valley was the
Florence Canal, that starts near the
Buttes, a dozen miles east of the town,
and, curving away from the Gila, at
last waters land in the vicinity of Casa
Grande, thirty miles to the south. But
no confidence was violated when it is
told that the canal has been far from
successful. It was ill designed and
crooked, and for years was in the
hands of careless managers. Itself
charged with appropriating summer
water that belonged to Pima Indians,
it suffered from the increasing appropri-
ation of the Mormon ditches, far up
the river in Eastern Arizona. The
company fell into the most serious
financial difficulties, during which the
ditch filled up with sediment. The
company went into insolvency, but the
receiver did so little better that at
last the water-users, comprising a ma-
jority of the more substantial citizens
of the vicinity, took forcible possession
of the property and improved it
so that it would be of use. For this
they were brought into court and
charged with contempt. The canal is
now assessed in the name of the Casa
Grande Valley Canal Company, a cor-
poration that represents the bond-
holders. The present condition of af-
fairs is unsatisfactory to both farmers
and canal owners. This condition has
brought forth a letter addressed to the
farmers upon the terms that there be
purchased a controlling interest at
the par value of the bonds. This
would appear to make it a twenty-cent
the-dollar offer. The canal is bonded
for \$300,000. The farmers are to sub-
scribe for 181 \$1000 bonds, with which
shall go a corresponding quantity of
stock. There is to be a first payment
of \$50 a share, the balance to be paid
within twenty-five years, secured by
mortgage on the farms and bearing in-
terest at the rate of 6 per cent. The
\$250 first payment will pay off the
floating indebtedness of the canal.
There has been no move toward ac-
ceptance of the proposition. Every-
one is waiting the outcome of the
movement for the construction of a
great storage dam at the Buttes, for
that is built a higher and more satis-

factory canal can readily be con-
structed at relatively slight cost.

MURDER AT GLOBE.

The Shooting of Augustus Whelan.
A Lad Killed By a Family Cow.

GLOBE, (Ariz.) April 3.—[Reg-
ular Correspondence.] Augustus Whelan, a
highly-respected young miner, died
Tuesday, murdered after a quarrel
into which he had come as peacemaker.
He had tried to separate two men who
had become involved in a quarrel at
Parker's Hall, where a dance was in
progress. In so doing he had been met
by the opposition of L. T. Scott, whose
will was that the fight begun should
continue. Whelan and Scott had high
words, but the former soon left and en-
tered a drinking saloon, where his
brother was employed. Scott followed
and shot him down even while strug-
gling with men who were trying to
take the pistol away. The bullet tore
through the abdominal cavity, making
an awful and necessarily fatal wound.
Scott is in the County Prison, securely
guarded and charged with wilful murder.
Frankie Gill, 13 years old, one of the
brightest attendants of the Globe
school, was fatally gored by a family
cow Sunday afternoon. The boy had
milked the cow, ordinarily a very gentle
one, and had stopped to pet her calf.
One of the horns penetrated the body
above the stomach. The funeral was
doubly impressive from the presence of
the entire body of school children.

POLICE COURT NOTES.

Alleged Bicycle Thief's Good Luck.
Petty Lawbreakers.

In the Police Court yesterday Jerome
W. Shannon was sentenced to three
days' imprisonment in the City Jail
for drunkenness. Shannon was ar-
rested by Detective Hawley several
days ago for stealing a bicycle. The
owner of the wheel disappeared imme-
diately after the capture of the alleged
thief, and could not be found when his
testimony was needed to make a case
of petty larceny against Shannon.
Shannon was sleeping off a jag in a
room in the rear of the Our House
saloon when he was arrested, so a sim-
ple complaint for drunkenness was
filed against him. He pleaded guilty to
this charge and was glad to get off
with the light sentence of three days.
C. Smith and Frank Halven were
fined \$3 each for being drunk, and John
O'Brien was given a twenty-days' im-
prisonment for the same offense.
Thomas Robinson was sent to jail
for fifteen days for begging. C. Ach-
terman, another beggar, got a six-
months' banishment.

Jack Conway was fined \$7 for dis-
turbance of the peace while under the in-
fluence of liquor.
A. E. Boone was fined \$5 for selling
impure milk.

Goff was adjudged guilty of fast
driving. Sentence was deferred till to-
day.

The complaint against T. A. Harris
for keeping an unmuzzled dog was dis-
missed on the showing that Harris had
the dog muzzled and made reparation
for the damage done by the animal,
which had bitten a young woman.

Wesley Wright and John Turner
were arraigned for obstructing the
sidewalk with merchandise in front of
their place of business. They pleaded
not guilty and had their trial set for
next Monday.

DEDICATORY SERVICES.

First Baptist Church, on South
Flower Street Opens Tomorrow.

Dedicatory services will be held to-
morrow in the new edifice that has just
been completed for the First Baptist
Church on South Flower street, be-
tween Seventh and Eighth streets. A
special form of service has been pre-
pared suitable for the occasion, and
both in the morning and evening the
music will be quite a feature. The Rev.
J. Smaile, pastor of the church, will lead
in the preliminary exercises, the ded-
icatory prayer will be given by Rev.
J. Herndon Garrett, and the ded-
icatory sermon by Dr. A. J. Post. The
ordinance of baptism will be adminis-
tered after the morning service.
In the afternoon a praise service will
be held at 3 o'clock, and at 7:30 the
evening service will be evangelistic.
On each of the first four evenings of
next week evangelistic services will
be held in the new church, preachers
from various points in Southern Cali-
fornia participating.

Mathers' Senna "M." guaranteed
cure for constipation.—Adv.

Keep Well

Easy to say, but
how shall I do it?In the only com-
mon sense way—Keep your head cool,
your feet warm and your blood rich
and pure by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Then all your nerves,
muscles, tissues
and organs will be
Spring properly nourished.
Hood's Sarsaparilla
builds up the system, creates an ap-
petite, tones the stomach and gives
strength. It is the people's Spring
Medicine, has a larger sale and ef-
fects more cures than all others.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood
Purifier. C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.Hood's Pills assist Digestion and cure
Constipation. 25 cents.

Enticing values in Bedroom Furniture—
Quality is first consideration—
most inviting—but you can't re-
sist these special prices. They're
magnificent. Listen! \$12.50, \$14,
\$15; worth \$22; \$17.50, \$20, in-
stead of \$25.

Can you ask for easier prices?
There is no better quality.

Invalid chairs, baby cabs, rented or sold.

I. T. MARTIN,
531-533 S. Spring St.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Varied Exhibits from County Points
for the Omaha Exposition.

Arrangements for forwarding ex-
hibits to the Omaha Exposition are
being rapidly made by intending ex-
hibitors with Secretary Wiggins, of
the Chamber of Commerce. Yesterday
the representative of the Pasadena
Board of Trade called for the purpose
of placing 100 photographs descriptive
of the Rose Tournament and points of
interest round and about the suburban
town. The Board of Trade is also
having printed 25,000 leaflets for free
distribution at the exposition.

Pomona will be represented by an
exhibit of dried fruits, in artistically
designed packages, twenty-two cases
of canned goods and five cases of olive
oil.

Duarte and Monrovia will send an
exhibit of oranges; Whittier, lemons
and dent corn; Blywood, a display
English walnuts; San Fernando, wheat
in glass and natural; Rivera, English
walnuts; San Gabriel, wheat and
barley; Downey, tobacco, beets and
citrus fruits.

The following donations were re-
ceived yesterday at the Chamber of
Commerce: Green apricots and prune
blossoms, F. Wilding, city. Navel
oranges and grape-fruit, L. Moore,
Glendora. Lemons in the cluster,
Ignacio Schulz, Crescenta. Mam-
moth lemon, T. C. Taylor, San Diego.
Naval oranges, C. L. Lord, Pomona.
A fan-palm ornament, Mrs. W. Price,
Green Meadows.

Yesterday Secretary Wiggins mailed
400 pieces of literary matter to points
throughout the United States, and the
work of making the resources of
Southern California generally, and
Los Angeles particularly, better known
goes on apace.

Left the Hospital Too Soon.

C. C. Haberman, a late inmate of the
San Bernardino County Hospital, was
overcome by weakness at Main and
First streets yesterday morning. Of-
ficer Henderson sent him to the Re-
ceiving Hospital and he was later re-
moved to the County Hospital to recuperate
from the effects of a recent attack of
pneumonia.

A Postal Requirement.

The Third Assistant Postmaster
General has had submitted to him cer-
tain soiled and faded postage stamps,
with the result that he has promul-
gated the order that hereafter stamps
to be valid for postage must be unde-
faced, unfaded, and in every way per-
fect.

Consumption, asthma, bronchitis cured; testy
Dr. Gordin's Sanitarium, 514 Pine St., Cal.

Removal Sale.

A notice from the landlord that we must vacate our
old stand at 109 North Main Street means that we
must in the NEXT THIRTY DAYS either move away
or consolidate our two stores, therefore we are FORCED

TO REDUCE STOCK

By Reducing Prices.

- \$30 Ranges for.....\$23.00
- \$20 Ranges for.....\$16.00
- \$18 Ranges for.....\$15.00
- \$10 Cook Stoves for.....\$8.00
- \$8 Cook Stoves for.....\$6.00
- Hammers.....10c
- Axes.....50c
- Bucksaws.....50c
- Shovels.....45c
- \$3.50 Good Lawn Mower.....\$2.50
- Grass Shears.....25c
- Pruners.....25c
- Rakes.....25c
- Hoes.....20c
- Sprinklers 20c Hatchets.....10c
- Garden Trowels.....5c
- Good Hose, from 4 1/2c per foot
- Manure Forks.....40c

Proportional discount off Cooking Utensils, Cutlery, Brushes, Woodenware, Tools
and a thousand other little things. Our entire stock must be cut down and SACRI-
FICED REGARDLESS OF COST.

Hoffman & Weller

109 North Main Street.

ONE MONTH'S FREE TRIAL.

Dr. Janss' Electric Belt

Dr. Janss is the
only manufacturer
dealer or agent
who has confi-
dence enough in
his Electric Belts
to give them the
test of a month's
free trial. What
further guarantee
can be given?

It would be the
rankest sort of
folly to send out
a worthless Belt
on trial. It would
not only come
back, but it would
prevent all future
sales in the local-
ity where it had
been tested.

DR. P. JANS, 218 SOUTH BROADWAY,
Room 413, Los Angeles, Cal.
Correspondence Solicited. OFFICE HOURS—9 to 12, 1 to 4, Daily;
Evening, 7 to 9, Sundays, 9 to 11.

DR. LIEBIG & CO.

The old reliable, never-failing Specialists, estab-
lished 18 years. Dispensaries in Chicago, Kansas
City, St. Louis, San Francisco, and Los Angeles
in all private diseases of men.

Not a dollar need be paid until cured.
CATARRH A Specialty. We cure the worst cases
in two or three months.
Discharges of years standing cured promptly.
Wasting drains of all kinds in men or women
speedily stopped.

Examination, including Analysis, Free.
No matter what your trouble is, nor how long
it has lasted, come and see us. You will not regret
it. In Nature's laboratory there is a remedy for every
disease. We have the remedy for yours. Come
and get it.

Persons at a distance may be CURED AT HOME.
All communications strictly confidential. Call or
write. The poor treated free on Fridays from
10 till 12 Address

123 SOUTH MAIN STREET, Los Angeles, Cal.

Fine Tailoring

At Cut Rate Prices

ALL WOOL SUITS
MADE TO ORDER
FOR
\$15.50, \$17.50, \$20 and \$25

THEY BEAT THE WORLD
FOR QUALITY AND STYLE

—AT—
Joe Poheim THE TAILOR

143 South Spring Street
LOS ANGELES, - - CAL.

Over-Stout People.

Why not re-
duce your
fat and in-
comfortable? Obesity is a disease, and pre-
disposes to paralysis, liver and heart trou-
ble, rheumatism and apoplexy, and is not only
dangerous to life, but disqualifies for busi-
ness or pleasure. But acids, starvation or
strong medicines are not the safe or reliable
treatments for obesity. I have found
simple, safe and pleasant means; will guaran-
tee success if followed a little while. Refere-
nces given to satisfy the most fastidious.
T. H. L. lost 35 pounds in 60 days.
M. G. lost 25 pounds in 60 days.
Wm. H. lost 15 pounds in 14 days.
Miss J. lost 10 pounds in 30 days.

CONSULTATION FREE.
DR. PILKINGTON,
725 South Hill Street.

The W. H. PERRY
Lumber Mfg. Co
LUMBER YARD AND PLANING MILL,
316-320 Commercial Street.

Forced to Leave Here.

We have pressing business engagements in San Francisco that will compel us to be there in a very short while.
We are forced to sell out our stock and fixtures here, for we cannot take them with us. We have reduced the
price on every penny's worth of goods we own to away down to even below the original cost by one-half. If
you need an Easter Suit, Overcoat or Furnishing Goods for man, young man or boy, come to us and we will
surely save you considerable money.

BARGAINS LIKE THESE ARE "BARGAINS."

Men's Suits.

Any Man's Suit in the house, single-
breast, round or square-cut, double-
breast, 3 or 4-button Cutaway Frock
that was formerly sold for \$14.00, \$12.00
and \$10.00; will be yours for the small
sum of only

\$5.75

Boys' Knee Pants
Suits.

Three hundred and
eighty-eight suits for
boys 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and
9 years old; none
larger for the price
mentioned. These
suits sold for \$3.00,
\$3.50, \$4.50 and \$5
per suit, but you can
have your pick for
only.....

\$1.97

Men's Clothing

Any suit of clothes in the house; any
overcoat in the house; anything in the
line of men's suits or overcoats that
sold for no matter how much, \$22.50,
\$20.00, \$17.50 and \$15.00, you can now
take your choice for only

\$10

BROWN BROS., 321 S. Spring St.
Bet. Third and Fourth.

PORTRAITS...

Making Artificial Plates is like making a portrait—it is finishing
a living picture. The artist in either case must form a conception
of the face he is presenting. There is ONE natural expression and
a great many unnatural ones possible—one right and a great many
wrong kinds of pastes made. When the inventor of the Artificial
Plates accomplished a perfect reproduction of the natural contour
and expression of the face and preserve harmony in the wearer's
appearance they are fit to put in it and well be durably pleasing.
I am expert in the construction of this RIGHT kind, and at
right prices.

Dr. M. E. Spinks
THE DENTIST

SPINK'S BLOCK,
Cor. Fifth and Hill
Tel. Black 1103.

Grimes Stasforth Stationery Co.

...EVERY PERSON...

Using Edison's Mimeograph should know that we are headquarters for
supplies. Those not using it may be interested in knowing that we
carry the largest stock of these wonderful time and money-savers.
Bear these facts in mind.

306 S. Spring St., Henne building, near corner Third St.

WALDECK-GERMAN WINE CO., 131 S. Broadway.

Fine Wines and Liquors. Make a specialty of Eastern Shipments. Ship Daily. Freight
prepaid to any part of United States, Canada or Mexico. Tourists respectfully invited to
sample our goods. Family trade carefully attended to. Free delivery. All S.W. Way. Tel. 306

BANKS.

Oldest and Largest Bank in Southern California.

Farmers' and Merchants' Bank of Los Angeles, Cal.

Capital Paid up.....\$500,000.00 I. W. Hollman, President; H. W. Hollman,
Surplus and Reserve.....\$75,000.00 Vice-President; H. J. Fleischman, Cashier; G.
H. Hollman, Assistant Cashier.

DIRECTORS—W. H. Perry, O. W. Childs, J. F. Francis, C. E. Thom, I. W. Hollman,
Jr., H. W. Hollman, A. Glaser, T. L. Duran, J. H. Hollman, J. A. Graves, R. L. Pelt,
C. N. Flint, Second Vice-President; M. N. Avery, Cashier; F. F. Schumacher,
Asst. Cashier; E. Byrard, Dr. Joseph Kurts, C. Brode, H. W. Stoll.
Interest paid on deposits. Loans on approved real estate.

SECURITY SAVINGS BANK.

NE COR. MAIN AND SECOND STREETS.

OFFICERS: President H. W. Hollman, J. P. Smith, W. L. Graves,
MAURICE S. HELLMAN, Vice-President; H. J. Fleischman, C. A. Shaw, F. O. Johnson,
W. D. LONGYEAR, Cashier; J. H. Shunkman, J. A. Graves, R. L. Pelt,
Ing. Maurice S. Hollman, W. D. Longyear.

Interest Paid on Term and Ordinary Deposits.

GERMAN AMERICAN SAVINGS BANK.

N.E. Corner Main and First Streets, Los Angeles, Cal.

Capital Paid Up.....\$100,000.00 Surplus and Undivided Profits.....\$45,500.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS: VICTOR BONNET, Pres.; L. W. BLINK, First Vice-
Pres.; C. N. FLINT, Second Vice-Pres.; M. N. AVERY, Cashier; F. F. SCHUMACHER,
Asst. Cashier; E. Byrard, Dr. Joseph Kurts, C. Brode, H. W. Stoll.

Interest paid on deposits. Loans on approved real estate.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CALIFORNIA.

CAPITAL AND PROFITS.....\$750,000.00

OFFICERS: President S. C. HURRELL, J. M. C. MARBLE,
S. C. HURRELL, Vice-President; O. H. CHURCHILL, J. D. RAPPOLD,
JOHNSON, Second Vice-President; O. T. JOHNSON, CHAS. MONROE,
A. HADLEY, Cashier; W. S. DE VAN, T. E. NEWLIN,
S. C. HURRELL, Second Assistant Cashier; S. C. HURRELL, J. M. C. MARBLE,
R. L. ROGERS, Assistant Cashier; FRED O. JOHNSON, H. M. LUTZ,
A. HADLEY.

W. S. BARTLETT, Pres. WM. FERGUSON, Vice-Pres. W. E. McVay, Cashier.

UNION BANK OF SAVINGS

215 S. Spring Street, Los Angeles, Cal.

DIRECTORS: Wm. Ferguson, R. H. F. Varrel, S. H. Matt, A. E. Johnson, C. S.
Cristy, F. C. Howes, W. S. Bartlett. Five per cent. interest paid on Term Deposits.

STATE LOAN AND TRUST CO. OF LOS ANGELES

Capital Paid Up in Gold Coin.....\$500,000.00 BRYSON BLOCK

OFFICERS: H. J. Woodluff, Pres.; J. F. Towell, First Vice-Pres.; Warren Gillen, Second
V.P.; J. W. A. Off. Cashier; M. B. Lewis, Asst. Cashier. Safe-deposit boxes for rent.

A. H. CONGER, Suite 321 Wilcox Bldg.

Dealer in Municipal, School and Corporation Bonds, Local Bank Stocks, and Negotiator
of Real Estate Mortgages. Money to loan and financial trusts executed.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA SAVINGS BANK.

121 NORTH SPRING STREET INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.

DIRECTORS: J. H. Brady, J. M. Elliott, H. J. Hume, Frank A. Gibson, Simon Moler,
W. H. Woodbine, W. C. Patterson. SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT.

MAIN-STREET SAVINGS BANK.

Junction Main, Spring and Temple streets,
(Temple Block) Los Angeles.

Officers and Directors: T. L. Duggan, Presi-
dent; J. N. Van Noy, Vice-President; V.
Louge, Cashier; H. W. Hollman, Kaspara
Cohn, H. W. O'Melveny, B. Lasker, J.
O. T. Johnson, Abe Hans, W. G. Kerkhof.
Interest paid on term and ordinary deposits.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

OF LOS ANGELES

Capital stock.....\$1,000,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits over \$50,000

J. M. ELLIOTT, President
W. G. KERCKHOFF, Vice-President
FRANK A. GIBSON, Cashier
W. T. S. HAMMOND, Assistant Cashier
DIRECTORS: J. M. Elliott, J. N. Van Noy,
J. D. Hocker, F. Q. Story, W. G. Kerkhof,
H. J. Hume, W. C. Patterson.

No public funds or other preferred deposits
received by this bank.

LOS ANGELES NATIONAL BANK.

UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.

Capital.....\$500,000.00
Surplus.....\$50,000.00

How Fountain and the Catronites Tried to Do Up the Lee Fac- tion Several Years Ago.

But the entire absence of evidence did not discourage the activity of the accusing faction. The affair was made official by a letter to pry men out of office, and a bit of money was squeezed out of it, or rather was a part of it, from the beginning. The town of Cruces was divided into two hostile camps, each with a gunning for the other, and the authorities were powerless to preserve the peace. In fact, the authorities were as violently partisan as any body else, and quite as incapable of ruling fairly and impartially.

The feud harks back about a century to the Good-Copper war, a contest between cattlemen in which several persons were killed. As usual, the combatants in that war were divided also by political bias. Oliver Lee was the leader of the Copper faction, consisting of the smaller cattlemen, and the San Antonio John Cattle Company was the leader of the other faction, and was the original aggressor.

In the course of the "War" W. C. Good, a general, and L. W. Lee were promptly accused of his murder. Some bones, said to be Walter Good's, were found in the White Sands, an immense gypsum bed on the San Antonio river, and the bones were said to be Good's without further identification than "own word. Lee, Tucker and others were indicted for the alleged murder, and Fountain embarked to prosecute them. The indictment was returned, and the indictments were found was given to a negro lad whose Fountain had drub-

Richard Somers saw his first action during the naval war with France, which began in 1798. He was a midshipman on the frigate United States, capt. John Barry, and among the other officers were Commodore John Barry, Charles Stewart (Dan-
nell's grandfather), Stephen Decatur, Jr., Jacob Jones, James R. Caldwell and William Macdonough. The frigate was a first-class vessel. The frigate took two Frenchmen, the *Armour de Patrie* and the *Tartufe*, but was otherwise inactive. Then the British came, and she was ordered to retire. Somers proved how sweet and fitting a thing it is to die for one's nation. He was first master-commandant of the United States frigate, the *Porpoise*. In the engagement of August 3, 1804, he took charge of the first of the six gunboats which the Americans had built for Tripoli. He was the first to get out at the enemy through the eastern passage to the harbor. He ditched into the Tripolitan gunboats, and the northern passage was closed. He got up to within a hundred yards of a twelve-gun battery which the enemy had not dared to use for fear of hitting his own flying boats. He was the first to get ashore. There was nothing standing between him and destruction, but just at the critical moment an American shell exploded in 600 yards, and he was killed. He was so much damaged that Somers and his men were safe before a recovery could be had. The morning of August 7, 1804, the British fleet was sighted. Right in the middle of it the United

Lot 1, W. L. Easton and Carrie Easton to Allen K. Wilson, commencing in W. line of Alameda street, from which point N. 45 deg. 51 cor. S. 45 deg. 51 E. 100.00 feet to street, bearing S. 55 deg. W. 351.68 feet, thence N. 45 deg. 51 E. 100.00 feet, etc.

Edna E. Alexander, Harriet E. Alexander, Henry H. Markham and Mary A. Markham to F. Van Nuxey, part San Gabriel Valley Land & Cattle Co. 1st subdivision, 1 block, 10 and 11, whereof A. Chaffee and Harriet I. Chaffee and William J. Armstrong, trustees, of the 1st subdivision of Hollenbeck tract, 1 block, 11, 12 and 13, to the same parties, \$10.

Edna E. Alexander, S. J. Harrison, Joseph Curtis, D. M. Curtis, E. H. Sweetser and E. L. Sweetser to C. A. Whipple, part lots 1, 2 and 8, block 10, subdivision of Hollenbeck tract, 1 block, 10 and 11, and a portion of strip between 6, block 10 and line of railroad right-of-way line, being of prolongation of said right-of-way line, to correct deeds 753-127, 1185-53, 1228-36, 82-100, 82-101, 82-102, 82-103, 82-104, 82-105, 82-106, 82-107, 82-108, 82-109, 82-110, 82-111, 82-112, 82-113, 82-114, 82-115, 82-116, 82-117, 82-118, 82-119, 82-120, 82-121, 82-122, 82-123, 82-124, 82-125, 82-126, 82-127, 82-128, 82-129, 82-130, 82-131, 82-132, 82-133, 82-134, 82-135, 82-136, 82-137, 82-138, 82-139, 82-140, 82-141, 82-142, 82-143, 82-144, 82-145, 82-146, 82-147, 82-148, 82-149, 82-150, 82-151, 82-152, 82-153, 82-154, 82-155, 82-156, 82-157, 82-158, 82-159, 82-160, 82-161, 82-162, 82-163, 82-164, 82-165, 82-166, 82-167, 82-168, 82-169, 82-170, 82-171, 82-172, 82-173, 82-174, 82-175, 82-176, 82-177, 82-178, 82-179, 82-180, 82-181, 82-182, 82-183, 82-184, 82-185, 82-186, 82-187, 82-188, 82-189, 82-190, 82-191, 82-192, 82-193, 82-194, 82-195, 82-196, 82-197, 82-198, 82-199, 82-200, 82-201, 82-202, 82-203, 82-204, 82-205, 82-206, 82-207, 82-208, 82-209, 82-210, 82-211, 82-212, 82-213, 82-214, 82-215, 82-216, 82-217, 82-218, 82-219, 82-220, 82-221, 82-222, 82-223, 82-224, 82-225, 82-226, 82-227, 82-228, 82-229, 82-230, 82-231, 82-232, 82-233, 82-234, 82-235, 82-236, 82-237, 82-238, 82-239, 82-240, 82-241, 82-242, 82-243, 82-244, 82-245, 82-246, 82-247, 82-248, 82-249, 82-250, 82-251, 82-252, 82-253, 82-254, 82-255, 82-256, 82-257, 82-258, 82-259, 82-260, 82-261, 82-262, 82-263, 82-264, 82-265, 82-266, 82-267, 82-268, 82-269, 82-270, 82-271, 82-272, 82-273, 82-274, 82-275, 82-276, 82-277, 82-278, 82-279, 82-280, 82-281, 82-282, 82-283, 82-284, 82-285, 82-286, 82-287, 82-288, 82-289, 82-290, 82-291, 82-292, 82-293, 82-294, 82-295, 82-296, 82-297, 82-298, 82-299, 82-300, 82-301, 82-302, 82-303, 82-304, 82-305, 82-306, 82-307, 82-308, 82-309, 82-310, 82-311, 82-312, 82-313, 82-314, 82-315, 82-316, 82-317, 82-318, 82-319, 82-320, 82-321, 82-322, 82-323, 82-324, 82-325, 82-326, 82-327, 82-328, 82-329, 82-330, 82-331, 82-332, 82-333, 82-334, 82-335, 82-336, 82-337, 82-338, 82-339, 82-340, 82-341, 82-342, 82-343, 82-344, 82-345, 82-346, 82-347, 82-348, 82-349, 82-350, 82-351, 82-352, 82-353, 82-354, 82-355, 82-356, 82-357, 82-358, 82-359, 82-360, 82-361, 82-362, 82-363, 82-364, 82-365, 82-366, 82-367, 82-368, 82-369, 82-370, 82-371, 82-372, 82-373, 82-374, 82-375, 82-376, 82-377, 82-378, 82-379, 82-380, 82-381, 82-382, 82-383, 82-384, 82-385, 82-386, 82-387, 82-388, 82-389, 82-390, 82-391, 82-392, 82-393, 82-394, 82-395, 82-396, 82-397, 82-398, 82-399, 82-400, 82-401, 82-402, 82-403, 82-404, 82-405, 82-406, 82-407, 82-408, 82-409, 82-410, 82-411, 82-412, 82-413, 82-414, 82-415, 82-416, 82-417, 82-418, 82-419, 82-420, 82-421, 82-422, 82-423, 82-424, 82-425, 82-426, 82-427, 82-428, 82-429, 82-430, 82-431, 82-432, 82-433, 82-434, 82-435, 82-436, 82-437, 82-438, 82-439, 82-440, 82-441, 82-442, 82-443, 82-444, 82-445, 82-446, 82-447, 82-448, 82-449, 82-450, 82-451, 82-452, 82-453, 82-454, 82-455, 82-456, 82-457, 82-458, 82-459, 82-460, 82-461, 82-462, 82-463, 82-464, 82-465, 82-466, 82-467, 82-468, 82-469, 82-470, 82-471, 82-472, 82-473, 82-474, 82-475, 82-476, 82-477, 82-478, 82-479, 82-480, 82-481, 82-482, 82-483, 82-484, 82-485, 82-486, 82-487, 82-488, 82-489, 82-490, 82-491, 82-492, 82-493, 82-494, 82-495, 82-496, 82-497, 82-498, 82-499, 82-500, 82-501, 82-502, 82-503, 82-504, 82-505, 82-506, 82-507, 82-508, 82-509, 82-510, 82-511, 82-512, 82-513, 82-514, 82-515, 82-516, 82-517, 82-518, 82-519, 82-520, 82-521, 82-522, 82-523, 82-524, 82-525, 82-526, 82-527, 82-528, 82-529, 82-530, 82-531, 82-532, 82-533, 82-534, 82-535, 82-536, 82-537, 82-538, 82-539, 82-540, 82-541, 82-542, 82-543, 82-544, 82-545, 82-546, 82-547, 82-548, 82-549, 82-550, 82-551, 82-552, 82-553, 82-554, 82-555, 82-556, 82-557, 82-558, 82-559, 82-560, 82-561, 82-562, 82-563,

pleasures which wealth can bring to him. At night, when gratifying his ambition. At 5 o'clock every morning he is aroused by his faithful man, takes a cold plunge, and puts on a neat business suit. Then comes breakfast, and at 8 o'clock he takes a long drive drawn by two horses, is driven up the door. The millionaire office boy enters his parlour and the president rapidly dismounts. He is not obliged to be at the office before 3 o'clock, but he is usually ahead of time.

At 10 o'clock the president is in the office between him and the other 55-a-week office boys. At first there was an inclination to poke fun at him behind his back. But that spirit has long since died out. At the office he first changes his clothes and then dusts off the furniture in the president's room. The chairman is not allowed to enter the office. He goes to that the ink wells are filled, that the pens and pencils are in their proper places, and performs other minor tasks. He is not to come under the head of office-boy work.

He is at the back and call of officers and clerks. There are odd chores to be performed, such as waiting on a host, small details to be attended to. He has an hour for lunch, from which he extracts sufficient time to read the papers. When he goes out, he eats a cold snack somewhere, and rushes back to the office. Some day he will order a cold bottle and treat himself to lunch, but as a rule, he is not by the President's side, as a rule, he sticks to his role very closely during business hours.

There are not much doing in the afternoon, but he is not permitted to

and carrying with them our
personal guarantee. Best on
earth for **\$3.00**

L. V. G. DIN
137 S. Spring St.

leave until 5 o'clock. On stormy days
his carriage calls for him. If the
weather is fair, he takes a Broadway
car and rides up town as far as De-
monio's, where he stops for a cock-
tail. Then he walks home, dresses for
dinner and mingles for a few slow
hours in the whirl of society, or spends
an evening at some one of the clubs,
which he honors with his membership.
Midnight invariably finds the million-
aire office boy in bed. He stoutly
avows that he has gone into the thing
for keeps, and his ambition is to or-
day be a lawyer. He is paid by the company
which now pays him \$5 a week.

Colored Man Hanged.
SAVANNAH (Ga.), April 8.—Bristow
Graham, colored, was hanged today.
He killed Ben Wilson, colored, December
19, 1896.

the new discovery.

A COUNTY'S PLIGHT.

COUNTY REVENUES ARE EXHAUSTED BY A LAWSUIT.

Arizona Sheep-growers Form an Organization for the Purpose of Prosecuting Sheep Thieves.

YUMA PROPERTY IN DISPUTE.

NEW CANALS PROJECTED IN SOUTH-WESTERN ARIZONA.

The Eastern Border of the Territory Effectually Cleared of Cattle-thieves—How a Mother and Children Met Death.

FLAGSTAFF (Ariz.) April 5.—[Regular Correspondence.] The county of Coconino has recently had an experience that will long be remembered by the taxpayers. This was the trial of a single case that cost the county \$20,000, and this sum represents two-thirds of the county's annual income.

The case was that of the county against J. F. Dags, Callesano Ybarra, José Chavez, O. V. Ward and Green Howard, charged with the theft of 400 head of sheep. There were four other cases listed against the same defendants, alleging the sequestration of other bands of sheep. Sheep stealing, indeed, according to all local sources of information, has been epidemic about Flagstaff. Nearly all the heavier-owned sheep there have been taken together and the arrests made were at their instigation, and the defendant Dags might himself be classed among the heavier owners. The sheep stolen belonged to the Arizona Central Bank.

Eleven lawyers lined up for the defense, the defense having only one, Atty.-Gen. C. M. Frazier of Phoenix. On both sides the case was bitterly contested. The entire population took sides, the impending war with Spain taking second place in popular interest. Forty witnesses were examined for the prosecution and sixty-three for the defense. An incident of the trial, which moved several of the jurors to tears, was the meeting between Dags and his wife in the courtroom. The wife had come from Phoenix, summoned by telegraph, and found her husband in the witness chair, the last witness for the defense. She rushed through the crowd, despite the efforts of the bailiffs to restrain her, and threw herself in her husband's arms. Attorney Ellwood, representing the sheep-growers' Association, asked that the woman be taken away, asserting that the scene to have been a bit of "preconceived buncombe." The woman turned upon him with spirit, and with tears in her eyes asked if he were the one who should regulate the manner in which a wife should meet a husband who stood in imminent danger of loss of liberty.

The case went to the jury on Friday night, after the attorneys had argued the case for several days, the Attorney-General cleverly meeting the attacks of the whole Flagstaff bar in opposition. Defendants Ward and Howard had previously been released on demurrers. On Sunday Judge Sloan became convinced that the jury would never agree if held till doomsday, and dismissed it. So the case is still on the docket. No decision has been arrived at by the sheep-growers or its signers, the County Attorney as to the trial of the four other pending cases.

The only other case of importance before the court was that of Frank Hallen, charged with blowing out with dynamite a portion of the main line of the Santa Fe Pacific Railway near Williams. He was sentenced to the penitentiary, Judge Sloan from the bench expressed regret that the law had given him no limit, inadequate to the enormity of the offense.

E. E. Ellwood of the Flagstaff bar and formerly United States Attorney for Arizona, has been appointed assistant counsel for the government in the prosecution of the suit of the United States vs. the Copper Queen Mining Company, involving a claim of \$183,000 for timber trespass.

Flagstaff was honored last week by a visit from Gov. M. H. McCord, Secretary Akers, Atty.-Gen. Frazier, Adj.-Gen. R. Allen Lewis. The governor's visit was made especially to visit the incomplete reform school building on the outskirts of the city, and to arrange for the expenditure of the best advantage of \$18,000 voted for its completion by the last Legislature.

The visitors were welcomed at a reception and banquet, and the militia was paraded in their honor.

The Flagstaff company of the National Guard is drilling daily, in hope that the regiment may be called upon to fight in the cause of the freedom of Cuba. Sunday was devoted by Capt. Hochfelder and command to a practice march and camp in the hills.

Warned by the fire of March 25, Flagstaff has instituted a regular fire department. The apparatus at hand has been put into good shape, and Dist. Atty. E. S. Clark has assumed the post of chief, through appointment by the City Council.

Twenty-nine inches of snow fell in Flagstaff during March. The sheep ranges north of the city are in excellent condition. Though the snow is yet on the ground in many places, grass is already several inches high on the plains. Most of the lower-lying cañons have no water in them yet, so lambing must be on the mountain ranges. Owing to the cold of the higher altitudes, heavy percentage of loss among the lambs is expected.

John Watrous died lately at the County Hospital from the effect of exposure in the snow and later the lack of the bare necessities of life in his cabin near Flagstaff. He was found helpless in the cabin a month ago, one foot frozen and life almost extinct. Watrous had graduated with honors from an eastern university, and in the early days of Tombstone was one of the most prosperous mining engineers. Liquor caused his downfall. Two uncles of the deceased are bishops of the Episcopal Church, and his two sisters are wealthy city dwellers. One, a Bishop Graves of Omaha.

Bellefont on the Santa Fe Railroad, near Flagstaff, is an isolated community. Trains go through without stopping, and the Bellefont man abroad is shunned as was the leper of old. The reason is that smallpox has made its appearance in the town, there being a half dozen cases of mild type. No new cases have been reported, and there is no fear that the disease will spread.

The Lowell Observatory will be expected, soon to be removed to Peru. Last Wednesday was reception day, and many of the townspeople accepted the invitation of Prof. Douglass to call and view the moon and Jupiter.

YUMA'S TOWN LOTS.

Attempt to Annul an Important Deed from the City.

YUMA (Ariz.) April 5.—[Regular Correspondence.] For about a year there has been in escrow a deed conveying to the State of Arizona Improvement Company about 1000 lots in the city of Yuma, the consideration

to the city, the grantor, being the completion of the company's main line of canal. Action is now being taken for the annulment of this agreement. The movement toward annulment was brought about by the circulation of a rumor that the company had called upon the city for the transfer of the lots without compliance with the contract's specifications. A public meeting of protest was called. Warm addresses were made against the proposed move, and Isaac Levy, H. C. Davis and O. H. Willis were appointed a committee to draft resolutions outlining the sentiment of the meeting, and to present such resolutions at the next meeting of the City Council. The sale of the lots referred to has heretofore been the main source of Yuma's municipal income.

The State of Arizona Company, having completed its pumping-plant canal, which lies contiguous to the city, is hard at work on the main gravity canal, which heads on the Colorado, twenty miles north. A mammoth dredge is successfully at work, making progress at the rate of thirty yards a day. A telephone line is being constructed from Yuma to the heading. The company's pumping plant at Yuma is almost complete, and will be started up within a week.

R. H. Chandler took charge of the Yuma postoffice April 1, on which date his predecessor's term expired. The Yuma Indians have suffered severely by the coming of the white man. Disease is yearly decimating the tribe until now comparatively few remain. The tribe is an offshoot of the Apache nation, and its warriors once were renowned for strength and its women for comeliness. Grippe has made great inroads on the Yumas, and a form of the disease has killed fifteen adults within the past two weeks. The trouble appears wholly confined to the throat, and a peculiarity of the ailment is that children seem to be immune from the disease.

The Ohio Canal is a new waterway on which work was begun Monday by an incorporated company of the same name. The canal heads on the Colorado River, twenty miles below Ehrenburg, where a long slough materially aids construction. The canal will be twenty-two miles in length and will reclaim a valley of 30,000 acres, a portion of which, however, is liable to overflow at the flood seasons of the Colorado. Dredges will be utilized, and it is expected that the project will insure water to 2000 acres within three months. A townsite has already been selected in the center of the valley, and has been named Cibola, a modern representative of the ancient city for which Coronado sought.

School District No. 1, embracing the city of Yuma, has voted favorably on the issuance of \$100,000 worth of bonds for the purpose of erecting a school-house suitable to the community's needs. The bonds are to be issued at once. They will be in the denomination of \$100 each and will bear interest at 7 per cent. Repayment is to be at the rate of \$2000 per annum, beginning five years from date of issuance.

At the annual school election M. J. Nugent, formerly superintendent of the Territorial prison, was elected school trustee for a three-year term. William Madden, one of the best-known of Arizonans, has returned from Alaska, well pleased to again be in the sunny Southwest.

The Mexican government will probably establish a customs port on the border line south of Yuma. W. H. Anderson and H. Watson of Yuma were in Yuma last week, representing the Mexican government in the matter.

Chief Justice Street will hold court in Yuma on April 18, for which date trial and grand jurors have been summoned.

The owners of the Fortuna mine, southeast of Yuma, have refused an offer of \$2,000,000 for their property. The mine is paying about half a million a year in dividends, and the quantity of ore is estimated at 100,000 tons for milling is ample to last for years.

The Colorado mine, an adjoining property, has been bonded to A. Eaton and J. H. Buehler, who have taken the mine. The ninety-six group of mines near Yuma have been sold to T. D. MacLeod. Several hundred feet of development work has been done on the mine, the work of Pasadena bonders who afterward refused to take the property.

H. Curry and Samuel Shankland have erected a cyanide plant to work the tailings of the Jaynes mill, near Picoche. The tailings are estimated to contain about 100 tons of gold, an average of \$3 per ton in gold.

CLEARED OF CATTLE-THIEVES.

A Rough Clearance of Cattle-thieves by a Deputy Sheriff.

WINSLOW (Ariz.) April 5.—[Regular Correspondence.] It is believed that the gang of cattle-thieves that has long infested the eastern border of Arizona has been effectually broken up.

Deputy Sheriff Bargeman, the officer who followed several of the thieves to their rendezvous on the Apache reservation, and engaged three of them, single-handed, in a rifle duel. He wounded and captured one of the three at that time. Later he arrested M. A. Burke, near Taylor. He went back after Burke's son and M. A. Hancock. He only wanted them as witnesses, on the subpoena of the defense, but found them both actively at work in a corral filled with seventeen branded calves, that had been separated from other men's cows. He arrested them at once. They confessed their guilt and implicated the elder Burke, who perforce now acknowledges his guilt.

Forty men are at work in the diversion dam in Jack's Cañon. The dam is to be 265 feet long and twenty-three feet high, and will make a lake three miles long. It will hold more than enough water to supply Winslow's needs for two months, but in the future will draw its own supply from a larger storage dam at Hay Lake, thirty miles above. At the lake it is claimed enough water can be stored to irrigate 200,000 of the fertile acres that lie about Winslow.

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Carl and the children were found, several days later, all were dead from injuries and exposure. The Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen will erect a new hall on Railroad avenue, Winslow. The building will be two-storied, 40x120 feet. The hall will be arranged for use either as a lodge-room or for theatrical purposes. The railroad company is also to add substantial improvements, in the shape of fifteen five-roomed cottages on the south side of the track.

AN INSANE COUPLE.

HEADED FOR THE DESERT WITH THREE CHILDREN.

Went Crazy on the Train and Left Behind a Strange Story Told by Trainmen—Believed to Have Come from Stockton.

On the south-bound train which reached this city at 1:30 yesterday afternoon a story of two insane people in charge of three little children was brought by the trainmen. At Lathrop a man, woman and three small children boarded the train and secured seats in the first-class coach. To persons in their immediate surroundings the man and woman stated they were from Stockton and on their way to Orange, where they lived.

Shortly after the train left Lathrop the woman became violently insane. Her children seemed afraid of her and fled to the other passengers in the car. The husband apparently tried to soothe his wife, and was assisted by the passengers, although the children seemed too frightened to return to the care of their parents, and sought a place to sleep in any vacant seat, or with any accommodating passenger that offered them room.

Nearing Mojave station yesterday morning both the man and woman began to exhibit the most violent form of insanity. They shouted and raved and their children ran from them for protection. The woman finally quieted down before the station was reached, and coaxed her children to her.

By this time the man and woman and children had the coach to themselves. When Mojave was reached the couple grabbed their children in their arms and by the hands and left the train, although, as it is said, they were ticketed for Orange. The passengers were loth to let the little ones go with their parents, but were powerless to help matters unless they submitted to hours of delay in bringing the matter before the Mojave court. As a result the train pulled out and the man and woman, each carrying a child and the former dragging one by the hand, and in addition carrying hand baggage, strode away toward the desert.

It was impossible to get any trace of the people last night. They were believed to have come from the Asylum for Insane at Stockton, one or both, and efforts are being made to trace them in order to rescue the children. From the accounts of passengers who were on the train, and who are now in this city, the man and woman were both insane.

DERVISHES BOMBARDED.

Anglo-Egyptians Rush Mahmoud's Zariba Without Check.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

CAIRO, April 8.—[By African Cable.] The Anglo-Egyptian forces under the Sirdar, Gen. Sir Herbert Kitchener, attacked the Dervish position at 7:45 this morning and rushed Mahmoud's Zariba, the center of his fortification, without check. The attack was entirely successful and the Dervishes lost very heavily.

The Anglo-Egyptian force, after a night march, arrived at dawn before the enemy's camp. When the trenches of the Dervishes were reached, the whole Anglo-Egyptian force made a brilliant rush for the Zariba and the trenches. The Dervishes stood their ground bravely and reserved their fire until the attacking force was quite close to them. Mahmoud, the Dervish general, was among the prisoners captured.

As the dispatch was sent, the Anglo-Egyptian cavalry with Maxim guns and batteries, were pursuing the fugitives. The officers of the British brigade, which includes Capt. Urquhart of the Cameron Highlanders, and Lieut. Gore of the Seaforth Highlanders, killed, and four British officers in the Egyptian service, wounded.

ONLY ONE VOTE.

Senator Stewart's Santa Monica Amendment Falls Very Flat.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

WASHINGTON, April 8.—While there seemed no possible chance of further action on the San Pedro-Santa Monica affair, an attempt was made by Senator Stewart of Nevada, to secure from the Commerce Committee of the upper house a favorable report on his proposed amendment providing for the expenditure of the excess of money appropriated for San Pedro over the amount of the contract price of improvements upon the building of a harbor at Santa Monica.

Although Senator Stewart made a good fight for the proposition, he was not able to secure more than one vote in the committee for his plan.

Making It Hot for Zola.

PARIS, April 8.—The officers composing the court-martial which acquitted Count Esterhazy met today and decided to begin civil actions for libel against Emile Zola and M. Perreux, publisher of the Aurore, who were recently sentenced to imprisonment and who were also fined for making charges which were not sustained against the conduct of the court-martial. The officers also expressed the wish that the Minister of War should demand that M. Zola be expelled from the Legion of Honor.

A Painter's Serious Fall.

A. W. Swift of No. 217 Douglas street was seriously hurt yesterday while painting a house at No. 811 South Bond street. By breaking of rope that supported a scaffold on which he was working he was precipitated to the ground, a distance of about twenty-five feet. Both of his hips and his back were badly injured. Breese Bros. ambulance removed him to his home, where Dr. Morrison attended him.

Forty men are at work in the diversion dam in Jack's Cañon. The dam is to be 265 feet long and twenty-three feet high, and will make a lake three miles long. It will hold more than enough water to supply Winslow's needs for two months, but in the future will draw its own supply from a larger storage dam at Hay Lake, thirty miles above. At the lake it is claimed enough water can be stored to irrigate 200,000 of the fertile acres that lie about Winslow.

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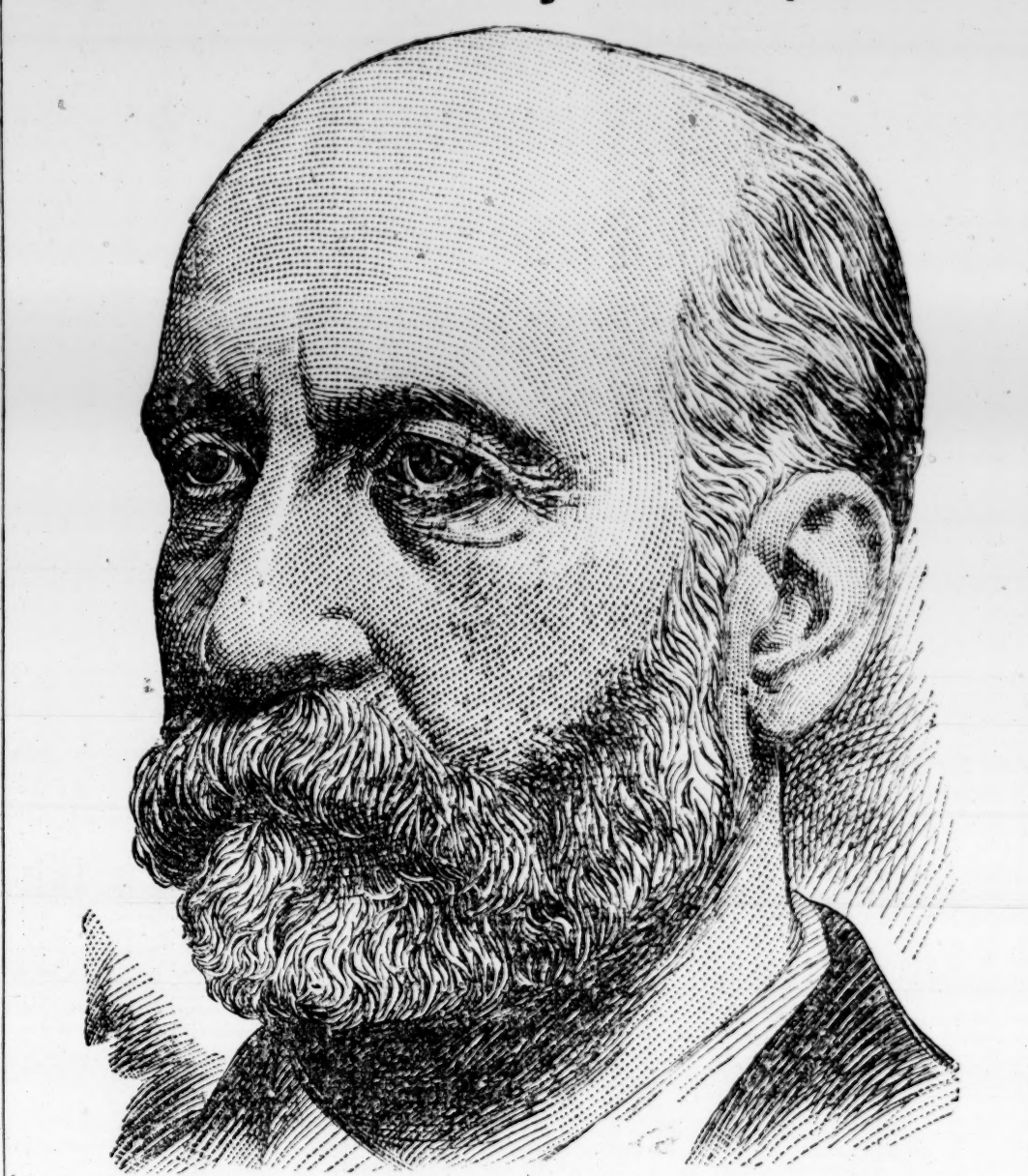
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Judge Wofford

Most Distinguished Member Missouri Bench, Highly Values

Paine's Celery Compound



Judge Wofford is one of the ablest criminal lawyers in the State of Missouri. He has been on the bench in Jackson county, which Kansas City is the seat, for the past six years.

Judge Wofford is one of the leading Democrats in the State. There is no better or more widely-known man in that section of the country.

The careful balancing of right and wrong and the dispensing of even-handed justice brings with it a judicial discriminating habit of mind that no profession cultivates like the law.

Judge Wofford is not one of those persons who are afraid to see things with their own eyes, to weigh evidence and to form their own conclusions. Judge Wofford was in

poor health. His friends advised him to use Paine's Celery Compound. He did so, and is today in the best of health and spirits, and properly grateful to the great remedy, as his letter shows:

KANSAS CITY, (Mo.) Jan. 23, 1898.

Messrs. Wells, Richardson & Co., Gentlemen—I have used Paine's Celery Compound, and know it to be highly valuable as a sedative and equally efficacious as a stimulant. Respectfully,

JOHN W. WOFFORD.

When the ablest physicians and the best informed pharmacists not only prescribe and recommend, but themselves use and find health in Paine's Celery Compound, when thousands of men and women in every walk of life, from the humblest to the most famous

and honored, voluntarily go out of their way to tell others the great good Paine's Celery Compound has done them, the great demand for the remedy is not to be wondered at.

Paine's Celery Compound, the best of all nerve invigorators and blood purifiers, will do more to bring back health and strength, especially now, as spring comes on, than any amount of attention to the health later on, when work drops from nerveless hands, and there is no alternative but to give up altogether.

Paine's Celery Compound cures diseases due to nervous weakness or to a bad state of the blood. It is the one real spring remedy known today that never fails to benefit. Get Paine's Celery Compound, and only Paine's Celery Compound, if you wish to be well.

W. HARRIS, Agt., 114 W. Second St., Los Angeles.

GOODALL, PATRICK & Co., Sole Agts., S. F.

Seekatz Shoe Stock...

AT WM. GIBSON'S.

Being the entire stock of Geo. P. Seekatz, formerly of 337 South Broadway, including Ladies', Men's, Misses', Boys' and Children's Footwear, of unusual merit. We secured this collection at

60 Cents on the \$1

And now offer the same at proportionate prices. Following is a partial list of the assortments:

Ladies' Footwear.

Ladies' \$4 Button Shoes now for.....\$2.85
Ladies' \$4 Lace Shoes now for.....\$2.85
Ladies' \$3.50 Button Shoes now for.....\$2.50
Ladies' \$4.50 Cloth Top Shoes now for.....\$3.00
Old Ladies' Comfort Shoes.....\$1.00 and up
Ladies' \$3 Lace and Button Shoes for.....\$2.00
Ladies' \$3 Lace and Button Shoes for.....\$2.00
Ladies' \$2.50 Button Shoes for.....\$1.65
Ladies' \$2 Cloth Top Shoes for.....\$1.35

Misses' Footwear.

Misses' \$2.25 Black Vici Kid Shoes for.....\$1.75
Misses' \$2.50 Cloth Top Shoes for.....\$1.75
Misses' \$2 Tau Oxford marked.....\$1.50
Misses' \$2 Crack-proof Calf Shoes.....\$1.50
Misses' \$1.25 Sandals now for.....85c
And numerous other valuable kinds.

Children's Footwear.

Child's \$1.75 Dongola Shoes with pat. tips.....\$1.35
Child's \$1.50 Tan Button Shoes for.....\$1.15
Child's \$1.25 Black Button Shoes for.....85c
Child's \$1 Dongola Shoes for.....75c

Men's Footwear.

Men's \$4.50 French Calf and Vici Kid Shoes \$4.50
Men's \$5.00 Cork Sole Shoes for.....\$4.50
Men's \$6.50 Russel Vici Kid Shoes for.....\$4.50
Men's \$4 Russia Calf Shoes for.....\$2.00
Men's \$7 Patent Leather and Enamel Shoes.....\$4.50
Men's \$5 Calf Shoes now for.....\$3.75
Men's \$4 Calf Shoes now for.....\$2.90
Men's \$3 Calf Shoes now for.....\$2.35

Boys' Footwear.

Boys' \$3 Black Shoes marked.....\$2.25
Boys' \$2.50 Black Calf Shoes for.....\$1.95
Boys' \$2.50 Good Black Shoes for.....\$1.75
Boys' \$3 Russel Shoes for only.....\$2.00
Boys' \$2 Russel Shoes for.....\$1.50
Boys' \$1.50 Russel Shoes for.....\$1.00c

Fancy Footwear.

A very complete collection of Fancy Footwear, including Men's Slippers, at prices ranging upward from 30c. Also an almost unlimited variety of Ladies' Oxfords, prices 85c and up.

WM. GIBSON,

214 West Third Street.

"Buy of the Maker."

New Arrivals

In Easter

Waists

and Skirts.

At the very last moment we have just received from our factory some elegant new Silk Skirts and Waists. The styles are exceedingly choice, and our variety cannot be equalled in the city. Also beautiful new Zephyr and other washable waists in all colors. In Children's and Infants' wear we are making a charming display of Dresses, Bonnets, Hats and Reclers—all of the latest designs. If you want the swellest there is in Ladies' or Children's wear—

"Buy of the Maker."

I. MAGNIN & CO.,
Manufacturers,
237 S. Spring St.
MILNER HIGGEL, Manager.

LINES OF TRAVEL

TO THE OCEAN RESORTS.

LOS ANGELES

TERMINAL

RAILWAY CO.

Time of Passenger Trains, Feb. 21, 1898.

From Los Angeles to—	Depart.	Arrive.
Glendale, Tropic and Verdugo Park	8:30 a.m.	10:00 a.m.
Pasadena, Garvanza and Otis Farm	10:15 a.m.	11:45 a.m.
San Pedro, Long Beach and Terminal Island	11:45 a.m.	1:15 p.m.
Altadena, Catalina Island	1:15 p.m.	1:30 p.m.

Excursion rates every day. Boyle Heights, Fullerton and Downey-avenue car lines pass Terminal stations.

S. B. HYNES, General Manager.

Pacific Coast Steamship Co.

The Company's elegant steamers leave Los Angeles at 10:00 a.m. for San Francisco via Santa Barbara and Santa Cruz. At 6:00 p.m. leave for San Francisco via Santa Barbara and Santa Cruz.

Leave Los Angeles at 11:00 a.m. for San Francisco

